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LUMEA DISCUSSES WEST EUROPEAN CPS, SECURITY

AU271303 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian 22 Mar 79 No 13 pp 19, 20 AU

[Mircea Angelescu: "The Goal of European Security", under the column: "The West European Communist Parties: Foreign Policy Options" (I)]

[Excerpts] Our party is very interested in highlighting the factors likely to have a direct influence on and stimulate the process of building security in Europe, and the forces which advocate a policy of independence, cooperation and peace, of excluding war and armed confrontations from our continent and from the world. Among these forces, the West European communist parties have a leading place, called upon as they are to organize the masses in convergent actions directed at basing the relations among the European nations on a new foundation.

Western press comments on European security often ignore their own people's aspirations for peace and understanding, as well as the existence of important political forces, among them the communist parties, which are advocating a new international democratic policy which does not conceive of the future in terms of the strategy of spheres of influence and of bloc policy. Hence, highlighting the position and specific contribution of the West European communist parties to the process of engineering European security, and their increasing weight among general progress factors, is of special interest for correctly appraising the balance of forces and the course of international developments, and for exactly evaluating political trends in contemporary life.

Because of the profound impact that international affairs, and more precisely, the situation in Europe, have always exercised on internal policy--in view of the obstacles raised by the bloc policy to the free development of various countries--the communist parties have increasingly linked their concern with a new policy on the continent with efforts for democratic and socialist changes. The profound, positive implications of improvements in the political climate of Europe for the activities of the communist parties, and ofdemocratic Western forces in general, beginning with the end of the 60's and beginning of the 70's, are currently widely recognized. "The communist parties," an Italian analyst has noted, "active in the West were able to come out of the isolation into which they had been forced by the cold war and by rabid anticommunism, and to evade the international conditioning which, until then, had more or less prevented them from pursuing an individual national policy and a new practice of unity and solidarity within the international workers movement." (A. Rabbi, "I Partiti Communisti Dell' Europa Occidentale", 1978, Teti Editore-Milano)

This close connection between the goal of detente and peace and the goal of democratic progress is the source of the intensity of the communist parties' concern with European security, and of the fact that activities in the former area are not only the domain of diplomacy, but also the task of political and popular forces.

These considerations engender important ideas, which facilitate an understanding of the general line pursued by the communist parties in their policies, and primarily, the observation that their efforts in behalf of European security currently constitute an essential component of revolutionary strategy, are waged on these parties' home ground, and in certain countries fulfill an important political function by mobilizing public opinion and influencing governmental decisions. Thus, from the organic link between national tasks and European and international tasks there stems the "specific autonomy" of the communist parties' stands on security and on the dissolution of the blocs, in relation to state positions and to the diplomatic initiatives of their governments.

The [communist parties'] definition of the concept of European security--which, of course, differs from party to party--contains basic ideas concerning both the principled basis of future relations among European countries, and the essential importance of military measures. Thus, the Italian Communist Party speaks of a "system of security based on recognition of the independence and equality of all the states, large and small, on reduced armament levels, elimination of foreign military bases, on the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of any country, and on the right to decide one's own future without any foreign intervention." (Les Communistes Italiens", No 1,1972). As emerges from the documents of these parties, one of the primary conditions for reorganization of interstate relations in Europe is the observance of democratic principles of full equality and mutual respect, based on recognition of the role to be played by nations in the foreseeable future, even in the conditions prevailing in the developed West.

Since they are active in capitalist countries, the West European communist parties devote special attention to peaceful coexistence between countries with different social and political systems, which they regard as a vital requirement for insuring a climate of peace and cooperation on our continent and in the world, and at the same time, as an international framework propitious for their struggle to consolidate democracy and achieve social changes. The natural consequence of this concept is the almost unanimous assertion of the fact that, as far as the Western communists are concerned, the existence in Europe of states with different political and social structures does not overrule the concept of a united European reality, with its traditions and its political, economic and cultural characteristics: This is, in fact, the answer to attempts to present the division of the continent into political-military and economic groups as the expression of a final fact which should, according to these anachronistic claims, be reflected in interstate cooperation, and in disarmament negotiations conducted between the blocs.

POLISH JOURNAL STRESSES NEED FOR MEDIA TO HELP DETENTE

LD280948 Warsaw PAP in English 0505 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 27 March, PAP--"It is not only journalists, but also states, alive as they are to the impact of mass media, that should be answerable for information incompatible with the rules of international law or the principles of peaceful coexistence embodied in the principal documents of the United Nations, treaties and accords and the CSCE Final Act," wrote Adam D. Rotfeld in an article dealing with the role of press and intellectuals in international relations, published in POLISH PERSPECTIVES monthly. The author said that the press, radio and television can be described as one of the factors in the state of relations between states. "Unfortunately, they do not always work in the direction of peaceful coexistence. A part of the mass media, especially those under the influence of antidetente forces, are becoming a sounding-board for the fomenting of distrustand perpetuation of anticommunist and nationalist stereotypes". The author suggested that the interference of state should limit the freedom of propagating such views. The progressive watchword of freedom of the press is frequently twisted to serve purposes at variance with the idea of peace, detente and understanding among nations. In actual practice newspapers, radio and television are being increasingly used by the NATO countries to exert pressure on the socialist countries in their national affairs. In Poland, as in the other socialist countries, this matter has been settled by law. "Whoever, in words or writing, through the press, radio, film or in any other way engages in war propaganda" is guilty under the provisions of an act passed by the Sejm (Polish parliament) on 29 December, 1950, of an offence against peace and liable to prosecution. "It should be emphasized, however, that it is not restrictions which form the chief sphere of state action in the field of information, wrote the monthly. A positive program of cooperation has been sought in many fundamental acts which have laid down a joint platform and joint objective for all countries of East and West, regardless of [word indistinct].

TIRANA RADIO COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

AU272130 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] As reported by the news agencies, Egyptian President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin of Israel signed a peace treaty in Washington yesterday between Egypt and Israel in the presence of President Carter as witness. According to this treaty, a separate peace is established between the two countries and both sides pledged not to attack one another. This treaty, which was reached with the direct encouragement of American imperialism, makes no reference at all to the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab lands and a just solution of the Palestinian problem. Nevertheless, no settlement of the Middle East conflict can be achieved without taking into consideration the Palestinian issue and even less so by ignoring it. As long as the Palestinian people are denied the right to return to their homes robbed by Israel and the Israeli troops occupy even a span of Arab land there can be no peace in that area. The solutions recommended by American imperialism or by Soviet social imperialism are detrimental to the Arab people and countries and to the advantage of occupier Israel and the hegemonistic intentions of the superpowers. The Arab peoples have opposed and oppose those bargaining at their expense. The news agencies report strong demonstrations and a general strike in the occupied Arab lands against the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, while Yasir 'Arafat labeled this treaty as a great plot against the Palestinian people and the Palestinian cause.

TIRANA RADIO CRITICIZES SUPERPOWERS' MIDEAST POLICIES

AU271935 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko recently paid a visit to Syria. As reported by the news agencies, Gromyko had talks in Damascus on recent developments in the Middle East. Emissaries of various levels from the two imperialist superpowers--the United States and Soviet Union--have recently been going to and from that region. As is known, the leader of the White House, Carter himself, recently made a long trip to the Middle East. He was followed by other high-level American officials. The aim of the trips of both American and Soviet emissaries has always been to draw up plots and intrigues against the Arab peoples. The various plans and proposals--such as those for a separate peace and the Geneva conference allegedly to settle the Middle East issue--put forward by Carter or Brezhnev have nothing in common with the just aspirations of the Arab peoples. These conspiratorial plans are connected with the hegemonistic policy of the two superpowers and their fierce rivalry for spheres of influence in that region. The just settlement of the Middle East problem cannot be achieved under the umbrella of any of the superpowers. It can be attained only by the resolute struggle and unity of the Arab peoples and countries against the Zionist occupiers and the predatory intentions of the imperialist powers.

DEPARTURE OF TURKISH TRADE DELEGATION REPORTED

AU272014 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey led by Guzay Gurdere, general secretary of foreign trade at the Ministry of Trade, has left our country. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mzrteza Sinojmeri, deputy minister of foreign trade; Feqrete Elmazi, director at the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and others. Also seeing off the delegation were Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and other embassy officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REACTIONS TO ISRAEL-EGYPT TREATY

Arab Envoys, Mladenov's Condemnations

AU272032 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--Today the Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov received on their request the ambassadors of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the Republic of Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, the temporary chief of the embassy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the representative of the bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Sofia. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1800 GMT 27 March includes the Iranian ambassador among those present.] At the meeting the leaders of the diplomatic missions of the Arab countries accredited in Sofia and the P.L.O. representative expressed their great gratitude for the support which the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people rendered the Arab people and particularly the fighting people of Palestine at this fateful time and submitted a declaration condemning the separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty. It is said in the declaration that the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal represented a gross encroachment upon the history of the Egyptian people and a stab in the back of all the Arab peoples, a plot against the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their legitimate rights, their right to founding an independent state included. This deal, reads on the declaration, ignores the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine and it further sours the Middle East [words indistinct] peace and security in not (?only this region) but in the whole world. The declaration voices apprehensions that the new collusion smacks of a new imperialist military pact seeking to make [up] for the losses imperialist military bases suffered in the Middle and the Near East and to make [up] for the disintegration of the CENTO pact. It is stressed in it that this was an attempt at converting Egypt into a gendarme to safeguard the U.S. interests from Arab and African national-liberation movements. The treaty is a gross violation of the charter of the Arab states' league, of the resolutions of the Arab summit meetings, of the Baghdad meeting and of the UN resolutions. "We are convinced," the declaration winds up, "that by signing the separate treaty As-Sadat signed not only his own political fall, but that of his capitulationist regime as well".

The Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, also condemned the concluded separate treaty in strong terms, saying that this act will lead to further mounting of tension, to new serious obstacles on the way to the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East. He condemned this deal pursuing the consolidation of the shaken imperialist positions in that part of the world. Mr Petur Mladenov reassured the representatives of the Arab states and the P.L.O. that the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people will keep on rendering unreserved support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism, for the [words indistinct] of just and lasting (?peace) in the Middle East, for the comprehensive settling of the Middle East problems [words indistinct] complete Israeli withdrawal from the 1967 occupied Arab lands, for (?guaranteeing) the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, their right to set up an independent state of their own included.

Comments of PLO Representative

AU272021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the stormy reaction or protest against it in the entire Arab world were an opportunity for correspondent Tanya Uzunova to meet and talk with the PLO representative to Bulgaria Awni Nasir.

[Question] Comrade Nasir: What will be the effect of the treaty signed by Israel, Egypt and the United States on the situation in the Middle East and more precisely on the destiny of the Palestinian people?

[Answer] [Nasir--begin recording, in Bulgarian] In my capacity as a PLO representative, I can clearly and categorically state that this treaty will neither bring peace to our area nor to the world. This (?treaty) betrays not only the interest of the Palestinian people and of the Egyptian people but also the interest of the entire Arab people. We will struggle with all our efforts against this treaty and against any similar treaty that is dictated by U.S. imperialism. [end recording]

[Question] How do you appraise Bulgaria's attitude toward the Palestinian cause at the present time in the development of the Middle East problem?

[Answer] [Nasir -- begin recording] The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have supported us in a (?practical) and moral manner. They have also rendered material aid to us, and during difficult times such as now they have expressed their full support for our cause. In a meeting with Comrade Petur Mladenov, he expressed the stand that the Bulgarian people will also be on the side of our peoples against reaction, Zionism and imperialism. [end recording]

BTA's Maslarov Commentary

LD271646 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA news analyst Dimitur Maslarov)--We are justifiably alarmed by the fact that the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel increases the explosive situation in the eastern Mediterranean. It is not to wonder that in Bulgaria we are most directly moved by the developments in the Middle East. This area is in the immediate proximity of the Balkan Peninsula where we live. The Middle East situation directly touches on our security. It is for this reason that any destabilizing step in this area, as no doubt the separate deal between Israel, Egypt and the USA is, gives rise to a negative defensive reaction on our part.

Why do we believe that the treaty signed in Washington destabilizes the situation in the Middle East and creates new dangers throughout the eastern Mediterranean?

This treaty undermines the common efforts and creates new obstacles to the comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East problem. The treaty is a fresh humiliation for years for the Egyptian people who will have to bear the Israeli occupation of the Sinai Peninsula. It is directed straight against the interests of all the other Arab peoples in the Middle East. Behind the talk about administrative autonomy of the Palestine regions occupied in June 1967 are concealed the unambiguous strivings of the Israeli leadership to change the demographic character of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip and in this way to create prerequisites for their direct annexation by the Israeli state. The treaty does not solve the core of the Middle East problem. Something more. The Israeli Zionists and their American allies do not hide their satisfaction that from now on they will be able with the consent of the Egyptian leadership still more freely and unhindered to direct their efforts to the complete doing away with the legitimate resistance of the Arab Palestine people.

The treaty, whose initiators want to launch it as a model for the Arab peoples, does not meet any Arab aspirations.

Besides the annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, the separate deal between Messrs Anwar as-Sadat and Menahem Begin creates prerequisites also for the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and the transformation of eastern Jerusalem into a component part of the Israeli capital. The unconcealed threat of a direct intervention in the internal affairs of Jordan has also increased.

Against this fresh attempt to put them before a fait accompli, the Arab peoples are rallying their forces so as to win a genuinely fair solution of the conflict and to retain their independence threatened by the moves for a direct American military settling in their part of the world. In these efforts they can rely on the support of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, among which Bulgaria also is. The national forces in the Arab world know that the principled positions of the socialist states coincide with the legitimate demands of the Arab peoples not only for a just solution of their conflict with Israel but also for the establishment of stable peace, such a peace (?that) will benefit all people.

BTA's Vassilev Commentary

LD272040 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 27 (BTA correspondent Vassil Vassilev)--After the signing of the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, humiliating as it is for the Arab peoples, all the eyes are turned towards the further development of the Middle East crisis. In that connection all kinds of prognostications are made here about the possible further moves of Tel Aviv and Cairo and of the adherents of their policy.

Depending on the policy of individual countries and on the reaction of the masses in the Arab world three situations emerge as possible:

First--a new war. In the opinion of many observers this is the most probable outcome from the peace treaty. Tel Aviv, of course, secured the nonparticipation of the Egyptian regime in [words indistinct] making Cairo virtually reject its military obligations to the Arab countries. The bargain is that Egypt will remain impassive in case Israel is assaulted. To what an extent the Arab potential could be efficiently summoned up depends largely on Arab wish and skill to rally and defend their interests with concerted actions. The Arab states at large took a step towards coordinating their actions against the As-Sadat policy at the Baghdad conference, held in early November last year. Their foreign and finance ministers will gather again in the Iraqi capital to decree the sanctions to be applied against Egypt. The sanctions, if defined in the way they were defined at the Baghdad conference, will not succeed in hurting Egypt much.

It is, however, possible for the Arab hard-liners to insist on more effective pan-Arab actions aimed not against Israel and Egypt alone, but against the inspirer of the separate treaty--the United States.

The first step being taken, the second one will be more difficult, but the principled positions of Iraq, Syria and the other countries of the hard-liners' front on the basic issues of the Middle East conflict and their striving to thoroughly wipe out the consequences of the Israeli aggression, give grounds to believe that they will make every effort to launch the struggle into a new stage. Jordan is drawing nearer and nearer to their position. On the other hand the Palestine Liberation Organization professed it explicitly that it would never submit and would never accept the humiliating terms offered by the "American peace".

Second--internal disintegration of the treaty. Certain evaluations for the future of the Middle East expound the theory of the internal disintegration of the treaty. They foresee a powerful protest movement in Egypt itself against the capitulation of President as-Sadat to U.S. and Israeli interests. The open discontent of a number of sober-minded Egyptian politicans betrays the existence of such a movement but the repressive nature of the regime makes it an extremely difficult task to characterize it so early. Anyhow, such a movement does exist and the coming months will show whether it will keep on developing or not.

Third--a temporary peace in the region. The exponents of such a possibility are of the opinion that Egypt's withdrawal will considerably weaken the Arab camp, and the front-line states in the struggle against Zionism will fail to act in solitude. They go on that Israel has assessed the situation in exactly such terms and once it had secured its Egyptian rear, it would set about solving the urgent problems of its home policy. This theory, however, professes peace for the region only until the Arab world succeeds in finding an effective replacement of Egypt.

MLADENOV RECEIVES CAMBODIAN DELEGATION 27 MARCH

AU271415 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--The delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, led by Mr Ros Samay, secretary general of the Central Committee of the front, which is here on an official visit, had a meeting today with Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP CC Politburo and minister of foreign affairs.

Mr Petur Mladenov stated during the talks: "Please convey the combat solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. Bulgaria will do her best to help you in your country's recovery".

Matters of bilateral cooperation and some international issues were reviewed at the meeting.

Sofia Solidarity Rally

AU272110 Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--A rally of solidarity with the just and heroic struggle of the people of Kampuchea was held here today. It was attended by the delegation of the United National Salvation (?Front) of Kampuchea, led by the secretary general of the front, Mr Ros Samay.

"The democratic and progressive public throughout the world has for decades carefully followed up the selfless struggle of the people of Kampuchea against exploitation and the enslavers", Mr Dragan Vurbanov, chairman of the town committee of the Fatherland Front, declared at the meeting. "It is precisely for this reason that the forces of peace, independence and social progress with a feeling of gratification and joy [word indistinct] the news that on January 7 this year the popular masses under the leadership of the Front for National Salvation had overthrown the blood-drenched regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary.

The speaker pointed out that this victory of the people of Kampuchea will put its lasting imprint on the political scene in Southeast Asia. "We are convinced that the [words indistinct] in Kampuchea are irreversible, and that as an unpleasant memory remain only the horrors of the time of the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary regime", he added.

"The friendship between the Bulgarian and Kampuchean peoples, the friendship between Kampuchea and the other socialist countries, make us have faith in the bright future of our country," declared in reply the leader of the Kampuchean delegation, Mr Ros Samay. "Under the leadership of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea the people are marching confidently along the road of progress."

The guest from Kampuchea spoke about the antipopular, pro-Beijing policy of the overthrown cruel regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. He spoke about the difficult but glorious struggle of the people of Kampuchea. Mr Ros Samay concluded: "The friendship between Bulgaria and Kampuchea is eternal and indestructible. We should like sincerely to thank the Government of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people for the support and recognition of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea."

Ros Samay Interview

AU280932 Sofia BTA in English 0847 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--"A direct victim of the Maoists with three million victims, the people of Kampuchea unanimously condemn the criminal aggression of the reactionary Chinese leadership against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," says Mr Ros Samay, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea in an interview for the RABOTNICHESKO DELO daily. Mr Samay is visiting Bulgaria at the head of a Kampuchean delegation invited by the Bulgarian Government and the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

Mr Ros Samay says that the first step in the construction of peaceful and happy life in Kampuchea was made--the people are free and true masters of the land, they are filled with faith in the leadership of the United Front for National Salvation and in the future of the nation.

Asked about socialist support for the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, Mr Samay said: "The all-round aid of the socialist community countries is decisive for each victory won by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and for all the peoples fighting for freedom. As a result of that aid in Kampuchea the blood-stained regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary was overthrown and a heavy blow was dealt to the expansionist and greater-state schemes of Beijing in Indochina and Southeast Asia, thus eliminating a factor detrimental to peace and stability in the area."

The People's Republic of Kampuchea has grown as a new force actively contributing to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

CYPRIOT AKEL DELEGATION VISITS 18-24 MARCH

AU272118 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL] led by (Yannis Katsuridis) paid a visit to Bulgaria from 18 to 24 March. The delegation had talks with Comrade Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Dimitur Stanishv, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Information on the activity of the parties as well as views on issues of the international situation and of the communist and workers movement were exchanged. The AKEL delegation stressed Bulgaria's constructive contribution to international relations and particularly its stabilizing role in strengthening the climate of confidence, good neighborliness and cooperation on the Balkans.

DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE IN SOFIA 28 MARCH

LD271650 Sofia BTA in English 1512 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--Tomorrow Mr Christoph van der Klaauw, foreign minister of the Netherlands Kingdom, arrives on an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov.

Predeparture Meeting With Journalists

AU272116 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The Hague, March 27 (BTA special correspondent)--The Dutch minister of foreign affairs, Mr van der Klaauw, spoke optimistically about the development of Bulgaro-Dutch relations.

In his interview in connection with his forthcoming visit to Bulgaria given to the special correspondents of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY and the OTECHESTVEN FRONT newspaper, Mr van der Klaauw declared: "I hope that my visit to Bulgaria will give fresh impetus to the development of our bilateral relations, which have a role of their own. I do not know Bulgaria, I am not personally acquainted with my Bulgarian colleague, but it is important to get to know each other, to talk, to discuss. In this manner we can learn more about each other and understand each other better. This is the objective of my visit. I see this visit also in the context of the preparations for the Madrid conference which is very important. It is a good thing to have talked in advance, to know each other and to know our views."

He elaborated that the talks in Sofia will be above all of a political character, but at the same time attention will be paid to bilateral relation in other fields as well. In this context cultural contacts are of great importance. I regard as very good the fact that the interest in Bulgaria comes also from Dutch people who have already had their summer holidays in Bulgaria", Mr van der Klaauw (?said).

The Dutch foreign minister is of the opinion that no big problems exist between Holland and Bulgaria and that their relations are excellent.

Assessing the present situation in Europe he said: "I believe that we are in an important period. We hope that all prospects exist to continue our policy of detente between the East and the West. I am in favour of this policy. I think that serious preparations should be made for the Madrid conference. I see my present visit to Bulgaria also in the context of the efforts for progress towards genuine detente".

To the question does not he believe that political detente should be supplemented with detente in the military field, Minister van der Klaauw replied: "In Vienna are held negotiations which are very difficult [word indistinct] this is recognized."

"There are many problems because it is actually for the first time that an attempt is being made to achieve a balanced reduction of armaments. This requires time, of course. But we want to continue these negotiations. I think that these are the most important negotiations but perhaps there exist other possibilities for expanding the measures for creating still greater mutual trust which should be looked into. This is also very important."

The Dutch minister also pointed out that economic cooperation is also playing an important role in political detente.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES' VISIT

Eanes 19 March Dinner Remarks

AU201033 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

[Excerpts] On his part Geneal Eanes underlined [in his toast] that the first official visit of a Portuguese president to Bulgaria opens up great possibilities for the effective development of the dialogue and understanding between the two nations and makes a contribution to the consolidation of peace and cooperation in Europe.

Said General Eanes: "I am confident that the atmosphere of sincerity of our meetings is contributing to a complete understanding of our positions and is of real importance for consolidation of our cooperation on a still more solid basis".

Speaking of the determination of the Portuguese people to cooperate with all peoples in the world, he underlined that the trends of the Portuguese foreign policy are determined by the democratic principles, created by the Portuguese people.

Further on Mr Eanes dwelled on the importance of the Helsinki Final Act. "Working for European security and cooperation can be understood only as a dynamic concept and only its consistent pursuance can prove the real value of the undertaken obligations", underlined he.

The Portuguese president dwelled in detail on the questions of disarmament, stressing that is is necessary to use the armament means for peaceful purposes.

He said that defence of all forms corresponding to the [word indistinct] ties between the European peoples, the persistent seeking out of mutual understanding and the recognition of the benefits offered by the economic and social progress are the most reliable factors for stabilization of peace and security.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2000 GMT on 19 March reports that the following were present at the dinner: "Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Peko Takov, Dimitur Stanishev, Vladimir Bonev, deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers, government members and other officials."]

Eanes News Conference

AU212007 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Varna, March 21 (BTA)--"The aims we pursued were accomplished", said Portuguese President General Antonio Ramalho Eanes at a news conference here prior to departure. He said he regarded the cordial welcome he was accorded as an expression of trust in the development of Bulgaro-Portuguese relations.

"We reviewed all the questions pertaining to the economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between our two countries and arrived at the conclusion that in spite of having marked progress, this cooperation still faces wide unexplored fields where efforts can be deployed on the basis of a better information to achieve a fresh progress in Bulgaro-Portuguese cooperation and more particularly in the spheres of industry and technology," General Eanes said. The president pointed to the two countries' wish of launching sustained efforts for the achievement of these goals as soon as possible.

"I would also like to say, General Eanes went on, "that in addition to the bilateral relations in the economy, cultural relations are not less important, and they too, could have contributed to the two peoples' getting to know each other better. This is a closeness which we regard as necessary to achieve, without, naturally, making ideological sacrifices.

"The differences we acknowledge as existing on political, economic and social matters and in the stands on international issues between the two countries, are not and should not be regarded as an obstacle in the promotion of the relations of cooperation between Bulgaria and Portugal. We are convinced that they correspond to the two states' interests and to the two peoples' wish," he added.

The president of Portugal said that for all these differences, there is nothing to stand in the two countries' way to finding common points and common views on a number of question, which would have helped avoiding confrontation and suppressing many hotbeds of tension.

General Eanes said that during the personal contact he established with Mr Todor Zhivkov, he had become familiar with his view on Portuguese, Bulgarian, European and world problems. During their talks the two heads of state had discussed a number of questions of principle.

BCP DAILY VIEWS DIMITROV, COMINTERN, REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

AU221024 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

["Georgi Dimitrov, the Comintern and Some Problems of the Contemporary Revolutionary Process"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA)--Under the above heading the paper of the CC of the BCP, RABOTNICHESKO DELO,carries a theoretical article by Mr Dancho Daskalov.

"Looking back at the historical development of the peoples in the 1935-1943 period when Georgi Dimitrov was leader of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, we can generalize the historic significance of the Comintern and the contribution of Georgi Dimitrov to the theory and the practice of the world communist movement in order to reveal their significance today. The ideas and the thoughts of Georgi Dimitrov have preserved their actuality. They have not lost their value and, what is more, under modern historical and political conditions they stand up ever more imperatively," the author says.

He goes on to recall the words of Mr Leonid Brezhnev that "the thoughts and the deeds of Georgi Dimitrov represent a bright and edifying page in the history of communism. Naturally, revolutionary practice is constantly enriching revolutionary theory with new ideas. And what is more, the revolutionary changes are always creative changes! But the key to solving the tasks with which communists are faced today, just like in the past, remains to be the combat solidarity, the common actions".

The article points to the merits of Georgi Dimitrov who together with other eminent workers of the world communist movement (D. Manuilski, O. Kuusinen, M. Thorez, P. Togliatti and many others), further developed, enriched and specified the ideas of Lenin for the socialist revolution. It is further pointed out that Georgi Dimitrov and the Comintern directed their attention to some basic problems, placing the necessity to build up a united front within the framework of the proletarian class and within the framework of the entire society at the top as the chief condition to curb fascism, to overthrow fascist dictatorship where the united front had succeeded in seizing the power.

"The question of dialectic interrelation between the struggle for democracy and the struggle for socialism is one of the cardinal issues in the new political line of the Comintern. Georgi Dimitrov had repeatedly underlined that bourgeois democracy as a form of the bourgeois rule historically has had its day. However, the bourgeois democracy (as a result of the historical acquisitions of the working class and the working people) is a more favourable basis, as compared to the fascist dictatorship, in the struggle for socialist democracy. In this sense the defense of the general democratic demands of the people should not be feared to be made a target of the working class and the communist parties, neither should it be assumed that it will divert the masses from the struggle for socialism."

On the basis of the experience accumulated during the 1936-1939 civil war in Spain Georgi Dimitrov developed further and defended the concept of diversification of forms of the democratic transition (as a people's republican, people's, and people's democratic rule) in dependence of the concrete historical conditions. This rule, stressed he, will have two major characteristics--it will be democratic, antifascist in nature, and at the same time it will be revolutionary, which means that it will propel revolution and will secure its permanent development into a proletarian rule. These ideas were brilliantly proved in practice by the antifascist struggle during World War Two (1939-1945).

The development of the revolutionary process in a number of countries liberated from fascism, which embarked on the road to socialism, where the revolution developed progressively from her democratic, antifascist stage to a socialist stage, proved the ideas for which Georgi Dimitrov and the other Comintern leaders had fought. All this richness of the revolutionary theory and practice has now enormous, not only historical but also topical value.

Just like in the period of struggle against fascism, and even more so under the contemporary conditions of unity and complex interrelation between the struggle for democracy and the struggle of socialism, the democratic tasks and aims pursue the common and chief goal--socialism. Democracy is the path to socialism and its most essential feature. The absolutization of the democratic stage of the revolution, its differentiation and separation from socialism, is detrimental to the revolutionary process. Let us not forget the thoughts of Marx, Engels and Lenin that communists stand in support of every democratic movement, that they defend democracy, that they agree that the revolutionary process can pass through democratic stages.

But throughout, socialism remains the main strategic aim, for it is called on to bring about genuine popular power.

Gravely concerned, Georgi Dimitrov used to advise against the attempted replacement of the role of the proletarian class by the general and nonclass notion of people. The united proletarian and the broad popular fronts, like today's antimonopolistic unions and alliances, could not and should not supersede the historical role of the working class. The trends aiming at underestimating the leading role of the class in respect to the revolutionary and democratic forces in the society inflict irreparable damage on the revolutionary process.

Historical experience came to fully confirm, as did the practice of the contemporary revolutionary movement, that success can be counted on only when the unity and the common action of the revolutionary and democratic forces is realized both in the leadership and the masses. The unity of the masses is the main source of influencing the policy of the parties to deepen and develop the revolutionary process.

In the struggle for a united front and unity of action of the revolutionary and democratic forces the ideological purity of the parties, their Marxist-Leninist policy and principles must be preserved.

The vanguard role of the communist party is not a gift from heaven and is not predetermined by its ideology alone, stressed Georgi Dimitrov, It must be won in the daily struggle for the interests of the class and the people's masses. We stand for equality of parties within the framework of the united front. No party should claim special rights, or consider itself exceptional and dictate conditions. This is true. But even more ture is the fact that the communist party has won its prestige in the process of struggle itself. With its ideology and politics, with its tactical slogans, with its revolutionary qualities, it is leading the working class and the people's masses through the various stages of the revolutionary struggle.

These major lessons taught by the revolutionary struggle of Georgi Dimitrov, the Comintern and all communist parties have a most topical ring under the contemporary revolutionary process.

This is accumulated historical experience and capital of intransient importance.

BTA OUTLINES FOREIGN TRADE EXPANSION IN 1978

AU271420 Sofia BTA in English 1312 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--According to preliminary estimations Bulgaria's foreign trade in 1978 exceeded 13,346 million foreign currency leva, or compared to 1977, it has marked an increase of 1,330 million foreign currency leva. Last year's exports of this country grew by 640 million foreign currency leva (compared to 1977), reaching 6,640 million foreign currency leva. The imports also marked an increase. They grew from 6,016 million foreign currency leva in 1977 to 6,706 million foreign currency leva (?last) year.

In 1978 Bulgaria kept the most dynamic trade with the socialist countries. They account for 80.1 per cent of the country's general turnover. This country's trade with the socialist countries alone marked an increase of 1,100 million foreign currency leva.

The nonsocialist countries account for 19 per cent of this country's exports and imports last year. Trade with them grew by 230 million foreign currency leva reaching 2,656 million foreign currency leva in 1978. Exports and imports to and from the advanced capitalist states, increased by 130 million and with the developing countries--by 100 million foreign currency leva.

Last year Bulgaria exported mainly machinery and installations, mineral raw materials, metals, consumer goods, etc.

Machinery and installations claim the smallest share in Bulgaria's last year imports.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BRAZIL--The Bulgarian delegation led by Mitko Grigorov, State Council deputy chairman, which attended the inauguration of the new presidents of Venezuela and Brazil, have returned home. The delegation, which included Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, also attended the celebrations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party in Mexico. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 20 Mar 79 AU]

NOVE SLOVO EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF LENART'S INTERVIEW

Bratislava NOVE SLOVO in Slovak No 9 1 Mar 79 p 1 WA

[Unattributed editorial: "Our Needs and Obligations"]

[Text] There are journalistic debates and interviews which fall into oblivion before the sun sets on them, so to speak. And there are others, much rarer ones, which cause public opinion and the consciousness of the masses to mobilize, long after they have been first read: They become the subject of public discussions and more profound thinking and--very importantly--they cause change. Succinctly, they are significant sociopolitical events in their own right.

It is already possible to say--and it gives us, the editorial staff, a feeling both of pleasure and obligation--that the interview with Comrade Jozef Lenart, the CPCZ Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, published in the previous issue of NOVE SLOVO, has been precisely such an event. The wide publicity accorded to it by other mass communication media (the full text of the interview was published by PRAVDA, TVORBA and UJ SZO, while other papers and the radio and television extracted quotes from it) has made it possible for literally millions of readers, listeners and viewers throughout the entire country to become acquainted with it. The first reaction to it, reaching us in our editorial offices, attests to a lively interest and response among all groups of the population. The greatest attention focused on the concluding parts of the interview, on the discussion of new approaches to our present tasks and problems, the place of Slovakia in the world and the importance of creativity. What primarily met with a spontaneous approval by numerous readers were the following words of the first secretary: "We, too, must leave behind us these well-trodden paths where there are no problems which might fire the imagination of creative people. What we must bring to the forefront--and I don't shrink from saying it--is a cult of creativity and its results. For that reason our support must go to those who do creative work and who document their productive search and inventiveness by their results."

About 3 years ago, at the time when we were at the very threshhold of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, NOVE SLOVO published a similar interview with Comrade Lenart whose similarity lay primarily in its contents. When we carefully reread both the interviews, we find a continuity of ideas. In both cases our foremost politician discusses identical issues in an identical manner, although because of the time lapse he now formulates some views more urgently and presents them in broader and newer contexts. This is understandable, for in the meantime conditions and circumstances of life have been changing, and even new difficulties and obstacles have made their appearance on our unexplored path. But even at that time, 3 years ago, when Comrade Lenart expressed his support for a realistic economic and social program for the party, his words were clear and unambiguous: "It is impossible for us to improve the level of planning, organization of labor and management in general, without taking advantage of the data produced by science and research. The newest findings of science must be rapidly utilized in practice, and it must be done when formulating a task-oriented relationship towards work and society as well as when formulating comradely relations inside a collective and interaction of man with man."

However, he does not view creativity as belonging exclusively to the realm of cultural and scientific-technological activity but he views it as implementation of all the best that a man is capable of giving of himself for creating the socialist way of life. Even then [3 years ago] he warned against "comparing ourselves with just our yesterday, granted even all the justified pride in our achievements," but instead he urged comparing ourselves with the best which the world around us had already achieved or is achieving. [paragraph continues]

He said at that time: "We should look into the mirror of world competition and thereby set our criteria, a kind of yardstick for setting high critical standards for ourselves, for our achievements." That is why he requested that we reject certain methods and ways of doing things, especially in the field of management, which, although correct at the time of industrialization, are today oldfashioned and obstacles to progress.

After 3 years he is again emphasizing that in our efforts to achieve quality and work efficiency, we still owe very much to the present and to tomorrow, despite the obvious fact that there is no other alternative for successfully developing our society. And this leads us to the basic point in the thinking of Comrade Lenart: "We must continue to wage a struggle for a change in thinking. A struggle which will bring us to a point when we can measure not only our requirements but also our work and its results by the needs of developed socialism."

He returns to this idea at the conclusion of his interview and formulates it into an appeal: "New times require new deeds!" This is an appeal which he is addressing to every patriot and every internationalist, to everyone whose intentions towards the overall improvement of our socialist homeland are truly honest and sincere.

STROUGAL, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD272330 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Federal Government, received Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. The talk dealt with some problems for further all-round development of bilateral cooperation, especially in the political and economic spheres.

STROUGAL ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION OF CHAMBERS OF NATIONS, PEOPLE

LD281130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A joint session of the Chamber of Nations and Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly opened in Prague today. The main item on the agenda is a report by the Federal Government on implementing its policy statement. The meeting was opened by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Federal Assembly, who welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, Federal Premier Lubomir Stougal, and other members of the party's Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart. He also welcomed the candidate members of the party's Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes, the secretary of the party's Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, member of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, Marie Kabrhelova, the chairman of the party's Central Control and Auditing Commission Mirislav Cepka, the chairman of the Czech and Slovak National Councils, and representatives of the bodies of the parties and organizations of the National Front. After the opening the participants paid homage to the memory of the deceased deputy of the Chamber of Nations, Jan Sedlacek. After approving the agenda the deputies of the two chambers dealt with the main item of the joint session. The government report on implementing its policy statement is being presented by Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

INDRA CHAIRS ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM SESSION ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD271900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Federal Assembly Presidium met in Prague today at its 14th session, chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

At the start of the session the Presidium discussed a report, delivered by Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, on the task of the foreign trade sector in the process of efficiently raising the national economy. The Federal Assembly Presidium stressed that the proportionate development of the national economy is closely linked with the balanced development of external economic relations. Their growing significance in the economic life of society was also underlined by the 15th party congress. This is why the task of raising the ability to export and foreign trade efficiency and of committing our economy more deeply to the process of socialist integration ranks among the (?strategic) tasks of the management bodies at all levels of the national economy. These tasks are being essentially fulfilled: The overall foreign trade turnover is growing and exports are growing faster than imports. The importance of economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the CEMA member countries and in particular with the Soviet Union is growing.

The Federal Assembly Presidium has recommended the Federal Government and the Ministry of Foreign Trade to enhance, when improving the system of management, the role of such factors which would encourage greater flexibility of the Czechoslovak economy vis-a-vis worldwide economic development processes. In the work of the foreign trade sector, it is necessary to utilize the findings derived from the deliberations of the CEMA standing commission in order to further promote the effective development of trade among CEMA member states.

BILATERAL TALKS ON ENGINEERING PRODUCT DELIVERIES HELD WITH USSR

AU261819 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[CTK report: "They Discussed Deliveries"]

[Text] Talks between Czechoslovak and Soviet experts on provisional determination of the volume of mutual deliveries of capital investment installations for 1980 ended in Prague yesterday. They agreed to increase mutual deliveries of installations for many important industrial projects. The USSR will deliver to the CSSR equipment for the construction of the Prague subway, for the V-2 nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice, for communications projects, for the chemical industry and so forth. The CSSR will export installations for nuclear powerplants under construction in the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries, as well as installations for metallurgical projects being built with the USSR's aid in third countries.

CEMA COMPETENT TO MAKE ALL AGREEMENTS WITH EEC

AU271210 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Jan Lipavsky commentary: "On the Possibility of Economic Cooperation in Europe: Waiting for Further Steps"]

[Excerpts] Much has already been done in the wake of the Helsinki conference for the relaxation of tension on our continent and in this respect much is the result of trade and economic cooperation among states. The opportunities presented by the broad international division of labor, however, are still not being fully exploited.

Imperialist circles continue to oppose the establishment of new trade and economic relations with the socialist countries and, when they cannot prevent this happening, their plan is to subordinate the contacts with us to their political and speculative objectives. This is in the spirit of imperialism's old-new strategic aim--to retard the socialist community's economic and social development. This is happening with the help of artificially created barriers in trade and economic cooperation with us. According to some capitalist strategists, trade with the socialist countries should be a one-way street along which their products flow to us but with almost nothing coming in the opposite direction. Moreover, in the West they talk as if the socialist countries intended to modernize their economies "on the account" of the West, although the development of our science and technology quite unambiguously disproves this slander.

The truth is that economic cooperation helps both partners to resolve various economic problems. Any objective person acquainted with the subject will confirm that the capitalist states' exports to the CEMA member countries have helped the Western economies. It can be shown from a number of facts that the CEMA countries are an important area for various branches of the Western world's industry, and particularly those suffering from overproduction. This applies to the West European metallurgical, electroengineering, engineering and chemical industries. Besides this, trading with us is also a road to resolving the urgent problem of the entire Western world--unemployment.

When anyone claims that economic and trade relations with the socialist world are of "no great importance" for Western Europe this is a falsification of reality. As the UN Economic Commission states, we have all the prerequisites for manufacturing and delivering high-quality steel machinery and installations, we are capable of manufacturing technologically high-quality turbines, generators, nuclear reactors and equipment for nuclear power plants and we are capable of manufacturing and exporting various types of machine tools and so forth.

The socialist countries have persistently submitted proposals for solving global problems, such as environmental protection, utilizing raw material and energy resources, effective exploitation of seas and oceans, the elimination of hunger in many areas of the world and so forth. In this respect, too, the two European groups--CEMA and the EEC--could do a lot. This, however, presupposes the conclusion of the eagerly awaited cooperation agreement between them. In connection with this, let us emphasize that one side has the necessary competence to conclude such an agreement just as much as the other, even if certain EEC representatives are trying to prove that CEMA does not. This shows the obvious intention to isolate our community from the West European market, and this, in the end, is detrimental to further progress in the sphere of relaxation of tension and implementing the Final Act.

Some gentlemen from the EEC simply do not want to hear that the authority and competence of the CEMA Executive Committee is fully adequate to realize agreements with other countries as well as with international economic organizations. They do not see and do not want to see that peace-loving Europe expects further steps in the direction of the broad international division of labor.

FOJTIK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION TO ITALIAN CP CONFERENCE

LD281326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Rome today at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee [PCI]. It will attend the 15th PCI Congress. It was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other leading officials of the party's Central Committee.

INDIAN CP SECRETARY KRISHNAN INTERVIEWED

AU261835 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Report on Milos Krejci interview with N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the Indian Communist Party (CPI) National Council: "The Tasks of Indian Communists"--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] N.K. Krishnan is secretary of the CPI's National Council and he participated in negotiations with our party delegation: he was also entrusted by his party to sign the concluding communique, which was signed for the CPCZ by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, who was head of our delegation. Comrade Krishnan granted an interview to our special correspondent, in which he stated:

At present our party is striving with initiative to unify all democratic and progressive forces in India and to make them concentrate on a joint political platform. This will help us acquaint our people with the alternative power, different from that of the bourgeois parties.

Our party has already noted certain successes in this respect. Last year it carried out joint mass actions with leftwing and democratic forces. Those were significant and extensive actions, such as strikes by the workers class and joint demonstrations of unprecedented dimensions against the undemocratic policy. The joint mass battles of small farmers, agricultural workers and students were carried out on a broad scale.

It is the extraordinary feature of the Indian political scene that at present a mass battle is taking place for the defense of working people and of democratic forces in the country, which are joining forces for a common campaign, the dimensions of which are quite unusual and unprecedented since the declaration of Indian independence.

Our party considers it its main task to deepen this unity.

The present situation in Asia is characterized, according to Comrade Krishnan, by the fact that the Washington-Beijing axis has started a direct war offensive against Vietnam. This is dangerous also for India and its sovereignty and integrity, and it has evoked powerful protests by democratic forces in India.

Our party is striving to make the protest movement continue, Comrade Krishnan said. It has already started a national campaign to popularize the draft program of the unity of leftwing and democratic forces and to conduct a dialog about it.

We attribute great importance to the organizational and ideological strengthening of party cadres on all levels, Comrade Krishnan continued. In this sense we are not conducting a great intraparty campaign. On the ideological front I particularly have in mind the battle against Maoism, which has completely torn itself away from Marxism-Leninism and joined forces with imperialism. Since it is experiencing the deepest crisis in its entire history, it has succumbed to despair over its defeats and has started, together with imperialism, a new cold war against the USSR, the CSSR and other socialist countries--a systematic, slanderous campaign against real socialism.

In this regard imperialism is using the slogan of so-called human rights. Maoism has excluded itself from the socialist community and is being directed by the United States and by other imperialist forces.

Our party is taking steps to help correctly orient our people--both by unmasking the false substance of the imperialist-Maoist campaign, and by defending real socialism and its decisive role in current international affairs.

In these connections the visit by the Czechoslovak party delegation is now taking on special important, N.K. Krishnan said.

We intend to utilize this visit and the experience of its representatives for the socialist upbringing of our people, particularly with reference to the CSSR's policy, economy and culture. In our opinion the CSSR is now playing a most significant role within the socialist community in Europe. And the CPCZ is playing an invaluable role in maintaining the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism against revisionist doctrines.

Our party always stood at the side of the CPCZ whenever the maintenance of the unity of the international communist movement and the purity of its revolutionary principles was at issue.

CTK REVIEWS IRANIAN SITUATION ON EVE OF REFERENDUM

LD272224 Prague CTK in English 1906 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Iranian voters will decide in a referendum on March 30 whether or not Iran will be an Islamic republic.

The referendum will be followed by elections to a constitutional national assembly which will adopt a new constitution the text of which is ready. The constitution will then be approved in another referendum, parliamentary elections will take place and their results will determine the composition of a constitutional government.

The present Iranian officials take the view that the Islamic republic should be based on the principles of the Koran. These principles should also be the guidelines for the country's entire political and social life. Larger factories and banks are to be nationalized, lending money at interest is to be prohibited, and casinos, cabarets and the like are to be closed. All bodies of state and local popular administration are to be elected.

There is as yet no definitive view on the position of women. This was apparent, for instance, at the beginning of March 1979 when Ayatollah Khomeyni ordered that all Moslem women must be veiled in public. This order aroused sharp resistance from Iranian women who want full equality with men.

The left with few exceptions agrees with the referendum, but regards the character of the future republic as the main issue. The People's Party (Tudeh), the party of the working class, respects the religious traditions of the country as well as the specific features in economy, policy and culture. It believes that the future Islamic republic should be democratic, and that it should secure real national independence, i.e., to eliminate all forms of imperialist domination and foreign interference. The state apparatus should be thoroughly purged of all reactionary elements, healed economy should improve the life of the working masses, and Iran should pursue a neutral and non-aligned policy.

The present situation in Iran is the result of the long popular struggle against the reactionary monarchy and U.S. imperialist interference. The general dissatisfaction with the reactionary shah regime was aroused particularly by the police methods of state power, mass terror, denial of fundamental human rights, and exclusion of the working people from decision-making on state affairs.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ALLEGES CIA AGENTS INVOLVED IN IRAN

AU231202 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Juraj Racz dispatch from Tehran: "On the Paths of the Iranian Revolution; It Is Far To Go to Raj"]

[Excerpts] At the entrance to the [Beheste Zahra] cemetary--with its enormous sign saying "there is only one party--Allah, and Khomeini is its only leader"--we are stopped by an armed man who speaks rather passable English and who accompanies us to a small infirmary near the entrance, where he presents us to doctor (Mendi Babai), who had just graduated from the Tehran Medical University department and, as his other colleagues, has put his knowledge at the service of the revolution. He professes allegiance to the movement of the Islam fighters called Mujahidins.

No Place for Apolitical Stances

We ate our lunch at the cemetary and utilized the time spent over rice and roast chicken to acquire further information about the movements and organizations of revolutionary Iran. The second most significant body after the Mujahidins are the Fedayyeen, who call themselves fighters of the people, or "the city partisans." They profess allegiance to the PLO. For 9 years these partisans have been fighting underground against the shah, but they still do not appear much in public. To this very day their leaders remain anonymous and their relations with the Mujahidins are very complicated and unclear. They themselves say that they are a Marxist group and in their leaflets they frequently stress that although they are marching together with the clergy their aims are more far-reaching and that they are preparing a new phase of the revolution. In the maelstrom of the revolutionary events various anarchist groups also have begun to be formed and this disunity of the so-called lay opposition--not to be confused with the firm unity of the religious opposition--can merely harm the revolution in the present phase.

According to doctor (Babai), the U.S. CIA had succeeded--prior to leaving the country--in bribing and winning over a sufficient number of cooperative young people; their activity is to be aimed particularly at splitting the ranks of the opposition. This was manifested, for example, in the latest demonstration, when small groups appeared with "nonpolitical" slogans.

MORE ON 13TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Janik's Speech on Agriculture

LD261112 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, dealt in detail in his speech during a discussion at the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session devoted to further tasks in agriculture and the food industry with the issues related to intensifying crop production, which constitutes the main link in developing the entire agricultural and food complex.

He said we have achieved self-sufficiency in many kinds of foodstuffs of crop origin and have increased their quality. During the past few years the rates of production growth have, however, slowed down; the planned volumes are not being fulfilled and serious disproportions are occurring between crop and livestock production. In Slovakia, there exist problems in particular in the production of bulk fodder, maize for grain, sugar beet, potatoes, fruit and vegetables.

Comrade Jan Janik stressed that we have taken many measures to improve the situation: We are altering the structure of the crop area to achieve an optimum effect by increasing production of fodder grown for a number of years on the arable land; we are also increasing crop production for silage and intensifying production of grasses on grasslands.

Specific measures are aimed at better utilizing irrigation conditions for fodder production. Increased care is also being devoted to recultivation, the renewal and treatment of grasses on the grasslands, especially in hilly and foothill areas, Comrade Jan Janik stressed in his speech at the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session.

Korcak on Crop Production

LD261516 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the speech made during the discussion at the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier:

In the opening part of his speech, he stated that in keeping with the tasks set by the 15th party congress, systematic attention is being devoted to developing the agricultural and food complex. Last year, we registered a record grain harvest. We are succeeding without undue vacillations in supplying the domestic market with foodstuffs. The population's nutrition has been improving annually, not merely in terms of quantity, but also in regard to quality. Many other results, too, provide convincing proof of the strength and superior features of our socialist agriculture and also of the correctness of its 30 year-long path.

He went on to recall the depth and width of the revolutionary changes that have taken place in agriculture and stated that today's reality has in many ways exceeded the notions of the first pioneers. He stressed the importance of the concept of the agricultural policy, which we see as an affair involving all of society. This socially wide and in essence highly political approach to agriculture has lost nothing in its topicality and revolutionary contents. Even an advanced socialist society cannot be constructed without highly productive large-scale agricultural production, which requires us to keep abreast with the level of contemporary sciences and technology, introduce a scientifically based organization of work and to reinforce all sectors with qualified cadres, Comrade Korcak stressed.

He stated that in conditions when energy, raw materials and food are literally worth gold, agriculture is becoming an especially important economic factor. The degree of importance and the political and economic import for further harmonious development arises from its share in raising the efficiency of the national economy. We still have to import certain products in exchange for valuable foreign currency, while at the same time a number of difficulties do not just arise from the rapid growth in consumption alone. As Comrade Korcak stressed, by making more effective and rational use of agricultural production we can satisfy in a better way today's requirements. In agriculture, the harvest gathered must not be the only factor by which we measure success, Comrade Korcak declared. Such success must be measured, above all, by what reaches the consumer, the shops and family tables.

Comrade Korcak then went on to talk about one of the serious issues facing our agricultural sector: Insuring that the development of crop production is given priority over that of livestock production, thereby creating possibilities for developing cattle farming. He stressed that this is the key issue in developing agriculture. The role of beef and milk in the population's nutrition will continue to grow commensurate with the growth of living standards. He stated that although the number of cattle in the Czech Socialist Republic increased in the period 1974-1978, the procurement of cattle for slaughter remained on almost the same level. He also underlined the fact that in the first half of the current year, the plan for the procurement of milk will not be fulfilled in the Czech Socialist Republic by approximately 70 million liters. The main reason is the low-level production of bulk fodder. As Comrade Korcak stated, among the main reasons for this current lag are low profitability and sometimes even losses incurred in cattle raising and milk production.

A solution cannot be postponed. Only a comprehensive long-term program can be sufficiently effective. At the same time, it is necessary to increase incentives not only in terms of final products but also in terms of forage crops and quality of fodder mixtures--in beief, in all aspects of cattle farming. At the same time, as Comrade Korcak observed, a reduction in grain consumption in agricultural enterprises will contribute in no small way to solving the grain problem.

Comrade Korcak then went on to speak about the importance of fuel and power economies in agriculture. He stressed that the aspect of energy demand must be brought into the policy of every individual, the Unified Agricultural Cooperatives and must become a part of the thinking of management and all other workers.

At the end of his contribution to the discussion, he stated that the solution of the grain problem, in connection with the further growth of livestock production and further raising our overall self-sufficiency in production of foodstuffs, is regarded by the Czech national committees as a task of primary political significance. They rely in this on the selfless efforts of workers of both gricultural and food enterprises. Comrade Korcak voiced his conviction that closer cooperation among them will lead to more positive utilization of current potential, and assured the Central Committee that the state bodies, farmers and other workers of the Czech Socialist Republic would actively contribute to fulfilling the conclusions of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session.

Husak's Closing Address

LD272236 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] We shall now read to you the main ideas from the address delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the close of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee:

At the start of his address Comrade Gustav Husak praised the importance of the 13th Central Committee session which carried out an assessment for developing socialist agriculture since the establishment of the United Agricultural Cooperatives, in the last 10 years, and above all in the period since the 15th congress, which detailed the tasks faced by the farmers before the end of this 5-year plan and outlined the main directions of its further development in the eighties.

The fact that this is already the third session since the 14th congress devoted to the questions of agriculture and food industry, Comrade Gustav Husak said, is a testimony to the importance attached to these sectors by our party. We assessed with justified pride the results achieved by us in the construction of modern, technologically developed agricultural large-scale production, in strengthening socialist production relations, and also in raising the living standards of the cooperative farmers. In principle, we have solved the program goal of the party--to eliminate substantial differences between the towns and villages. All this is a great success of the policy of our party which proved itself correct in the practice.

Since the start of construction of socialist agriculture, vast means from all social sources have been allocated to its development. In the recent years, too, agricultural investments show high dynamism. Also in the future we want to allocate the maximum means possible to its development, to safeguarding increased supplies of modern and effective technology, industrial fertilizers, raising construction investments, building irrigation systems and other improvements.

When deciding the method of the progress in implementing the goals laid down for developing agriculture and the suggestions made in the discussion, it will be necessary to start from the real possibilities of the national economy. In the production or the nonproduction sphere there is no branch which would not need considerable investments for its development in the next period. On the whole, these demands are justified but not all of them can be answered in a short time. It is therefore, necessary to assess very carefully what we can realize in the various spheres at a given time, and according to this we must define more specifically our goals in both the annual and 5-year plans.

Comrade Gustav Husak further stressed the need to implement consistently the party's agricultural policy, as elaborated by the 14th and 15th congresses and the following sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee--including this session--to develop and detail it further in keeping with new tasks and needs, to make a concentrated effort for implementing our course aimed at raising self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs, and gradually achieving self-suffiency in cereal production. The demand for speedier mobilization of internal reserves in agriculture and the food industry comes to the fore during this process.

The report, other materials and the discussion mentioned a number of examples as to how many unnecessary losses are created, for example, in cereal production, from harvesting and storage to final processing, in sugar beet and potato productions, and also losses among livestock, and so on. There are great reserves also in the production of fodder, fertilizer and fuels for vehicle as well as other products. In agriculture, too, the requirements for a critical approach, high demands, consistent lowering of costs and raising effectiveness, is a valid one.

According to the analysis carried out, about one third of the United Agricultural Cooperatives, which cultivate about 36 percent of the land, do not reach average results in comparable circumstances. In individual cases a role may be played by local factors, but on the whole these figures undoubtedly show that in the United Agricultural Cooperatives and on the state farms there are considerable possibilities for achieving a significant increase in production--without additional greater investments, above all on the basis of a better organization of production and labor, and a responsible approach to numerous managerial bodies in the ministries, the regional and district agricultural directorates, and in the now comparatively strong apparatus in the agricultural enterprises alone. In those agricultural enterprises where they have good and experienced leadership which knows how to deal with tasks, the results are good.

However, there are also such enterprises which must be encouraged to speed up, and there are even such which require decisive measures to rectify the situation, including strengthening of leadership cadres. We know quite a few cases when such a change helps to achieve better results.

When the regional and district committees, the primary organizations and other spheres of the agricultural food complex will discuss the results of our session, it will be above all necessary to consider what is possible and necessary to do immediately on the strength of the given means, and above all how to secure a good progress of spring works and fulfilling the tasks of this year's plan. This is also a prerequisite for gradually implementing the long-term aims we discussed.

Then Comrade Husak dealt with the economic situation on the whole. He pointed out that the start of this year was complicated by problems in the supplies of fuels and energy. Despite the fact that the changes of weather at the beginning of January had a direct impact, the basic reasons for the difficulties go much deeper. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government, in a decision adopted in September last year were stressing the need for responsible preparation also in the event of a hard winter. In some places the necessary measures were taken, elsewhere--after a number of mild winters--people believed that nothing could happen this year and the preparations for the winter were neglected.

We have to learn a lesson from this winter for this year. This is not only a question of coal extraction and power generating but also of efficient rationalization of their consumption, the saving of fuels and energy. All society still behaves as if we had enough of them, but the case is that we have only limited reserves of coal, which we are extracting at considerable cost and with great difficulty. The North Bohemian coalfields have been for some time struggling with the growing demands of the plan with considerable difficulty. Since the beginning of the year the discrepancy in its extraction is approximately 450,000 tons of coal, and this calls for efficient measures in order that the situation improves. We have to be conscious of the fact that to meet fuel and energy needs--taking into account the limited possibilities of imports and the growing prices--we will in the future have to spend even more effort and means, above all place greater emphasis on the consumption rationalization and reckon also with the need to continue economy measures. The January difficulties in electricity supplies have led to considerable difficulties in fulfilling industrial production plans. From all the information from regions and districts, Comrade Husak said, we can see the great effort of party, trade union, youth and economic bodies and organizations, the great initiative of working people aiming to balance the January difficulties in production and the plan of fulfillment on the whole.

He paid high tribute to the self-sacrifice of miners, power workers, workers in industry, the construction industry, transport and other branches who, in their majority, are looking for ways, in this complex situation, to overcome difficulties. The great creative forces of the people, their positive relationship toward the socialist system and toward the policy of our party has been shown.

Now, necessary conditions have to be created for the plan of this year to be fulfilled in all branches--in set quantitative and qualitative indexes, in deliveries to foreign trade and the domestic market, in the necessary quality and range according to all aspects which were stressed in December 1978 by the CPCZ Central Committee. The resolution adopted for developing work initiative, for fulfilling the state plan of this year also aims at this.

Some complications, above all in supply-demand relations, have to be speedily and efficiently solved by a responsible approach to the all societal needs, by a joint effort of all management levels. In some places we can see the tendency to speculate on the difficulties in the interests of reducing the plan targets. This is not a communist approach to the needs of our society but an expression of opportunist buck-passing which should have no place in our ranks. The communist approach rests in this: The greater the problems, the more efforts are needed in the struggle for their solution.

Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, then spoke about the progress on preparing the next 5-year plan. He stressed that tasks in the economic sphere in the eighties, because of foreign and domestic reasons, will be even more complicated than hitherto. The domestic reasons--because our society has achieved a high level of development, high living standards, the keeping and improving of which demand still greater efficiency in the creation of resources. Economic modernization, implementing scientific-technical development, as we have been talking about it today in connection with agriculture and food complex, demands greater tasks. The foreign reasons--because the prices of materials and raw materials, which we have to import, are constantly increasing and will increase further in the future.

In exports, too, we must cope with ever more complex conditions. A country with processing industries, such as Czechoslovakia, naturally feels all these shocks. Therefore, further preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we must put more emphasis on looking for new approaches, and more effective ways for securing progressive economic development, and maintaining and strengthening the living standards of the people. The planning and other bodies, ministries and general directorates, must focus their attention on this fundamental goal. This is neither simple nor easy, but it is possible and it is within our ability. There is no reason for any pessimistic conclusions, but cheap optimism would not be called for, either. A sober, realistic and highly demanding approach, consistent and demanding work--this is the only way to secure the further development of our country and the happy life of our people in the future.

It becomes ever more obvious that the so-called subjective factor is the key point, Comrade Gustav Husak said. For this reason, the demands on management, starting with the central bodies of the production-economic units and enterprises and plants, and naturally including the work of party bodies, must always be the center of our attention. We are not mentioning this for the first time, but we have to repeat this again and again. The more so that there are still many examples of irresponsibility in various areas and yet they are completely ignored by the responsible bodies. However, it is not only the central apparatus that must work more effectively than hitherto, we are talking about discipline in general--the disciplined work of every worker without exception. We cannot be blind to manifestations of lack of discipline in the enterprises or anywhere else among the working people, and we must not fail to solve such cases. It is necessary in every sphere to carry out a struggle for consistent task fulfillment, for higher discipline, and for heroic and responsible work.

At the same time, the truth naturally is that the higher the post, the greater the responsibility expected and the greater the demands made of the person. We have many excellent people in all spheres, but there are also such areas where the leading workers, for various reasons, do not cope with the tasks. When appointing people, the principle must be observed that while applying a sensitive approach, no allowances can be made regarding political and professional demands. The successful fulfillment of tasks must be the decisive criterion--otherwise damage is caused to society or at least less good results are achieved than are necessary. We do not wish to deviate from the principle of the stability of the cadres, but at the same time it is impossible to avoid the necessary changes or to delay them unnecessarily. Even less acceptable are cases of abuse of position and the violation of regulations and laws. We will have to pay much greater attention to the problems of the work with cadres and increase the emphasis put on criteria in the selection and allocation of people. Increased emphasis must be placed on the effectiveness of the mass political work.

We must explain to the people more convincingly the causes, the nature and the ways of overcoming current problems, and we must stress the responsibility of every unit of our economy and of every worker for the results of our work. Some people consider the high degree of social security guaranteed by our socialist society as a matter of course, and they do not link its preservation and further development with their own work. They behave as if the vast means, which we allocate to social purposes, to health care and social consumption, were not the result of everyday, common work. We must commit the technical intelligentsia on an even greater scale to the endeavor for scientific-technological development and the fulfillment of economic tasks, and look for more effective ways to better utilize their experience and knowledge in the interest of all society.

The new conditions require an increase in the control activity of the party. Party bodies and organizations are not expected to take over the role of the economic parties, but as the leading political force they must critically assess in every place of work the implementation of the party's policy and secure its successful realization through political means.

As far as the political situation in the party and society is concerned, Comrade Husak said, in accordance with the conclusions of yesterday's consultative meeting with leading secretaries of regional committees and on the basis of other information, we can say that the great majority of the people have faith in the policy of our party, support it, and by active work are implementing it.

The members' meetings in January and February proved the total unity of party ranks, agreement with the policy of the Central Committee and the active approach of all elements of the party to its implementation.

Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out that the exchange of membership cards is not an administrative affair but an important political action which is to achieve increased activity by each individual communist. We have no reason for any kind of purge, when exchanging membership cards. Some people are not active enough because they are not given specific tasks. Some new party members have not yet had enough experience, and it is necessary to work with them more. But as far as individuals are concerned who by their activity harm the authority and the name of the party, violate the regulations or laws, we have to part with them. In the preparations for the exchange of membership cards we can see that many district committees know little of primary organizations, their life and problems. There is an urgent need to vitalize the link with primary organizations; they are primary because they are the primary basis of the party, and they have to be helped more efficiently.

In connection with the international situation, Comrade Gustav Husak said that the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, the Dukla fighting, the uprising of the Czech people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army is approaching. The past years have again confirmed the correctness of our basic, permanent and unchangeable foreign policy line on the basis of firm friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, on cooperation with progressive forces in the world. This line is a realiable guarantee of our security, independence, and socialist development; it enables our people to engage in building tasks in peace. We will continue consistently with this policy in the future. We will continue to deepen and develop further the internationalist education which is deeply rooted in the minds of our people and whose results can be clearly seen in their warm relationship toward the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries.

The recent mass solidarity with the heroic people of Socialist Vietnam in their resolute struggle against the Chinese aggressors is a convincing expression of the profound internationalist feeling of our people. At many protest meetings and manifestations and in many letters, our working people have expressed their full support for the statement of the Central Committee of our party and the CSSR Government in which we resolutely condemned the criminal Chinese aggression and demanded its immediate end, and the withdrawal of aggressors from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

At the end of his speech Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, thanked the members of the Central Committee, party bodies in regions and districts and primary organizations, and all communists for the work carried out in the complex period since the last session of the Central Committee.

It has been shown again that the party and our society have enough strength to deal with complex situations and to solve problems which we face. We will therefore, with even greater emphasis and exactingness, continue on the path set us by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE OPENS IN BRATISLAVA

LD271532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee is meeting in Bratislava today. It is discussing the fulfillment of the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress and the further tasks to develop agriculture and the food industry in Slovakia. The meeting is being attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee which is formed by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Julius Varga, the head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee. A report by the CPSL Central Committee Presidium was delivered by Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREECE--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today in Prague the new Czechoslovak ambassador to the Greek Republic, Jaroslav Zantovsky, in connection with the start of his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD]

BILATERAL FRENCH TRADE--A delegation from the French firm Interagra, led by the firm's President Jean Baptist Dumeng and its Director General Dr Jean Sarramon, visited Prague for 1 day of negotiations with Czechoslovak officials about further mutual cooperation in the goods exchange, and particularly exports of Czechoslovak tractors. At the conclusion of its visit the delegation, accompanied by CSSR Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl, was received by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

APPARATUS FOR DIAGNOSING CANCER--A new apparatus for diagnosing cancer, with 97-percent reliability, called Diaca LDN 200, has been developed in the development and operations base of the research institutes in Prague-Bechovice. The prototype was produced by the Tesla plant in Valasske Mezirici and for the time being its use is limited to indications of carcinogenous diseases of the mucous membranes or of open tissue in surgery, such as the stomach, the duodenum or colon. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 21 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI 'SEPARATE AGREEMENT' ASSESSED

LD271243 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement was signed tonight in the White House gardens in Washington, which were surrounded by a huge police cordon. Horst Kaeubler reports from the scene:

I have witnessed from the White House grounds the signing of an agreement by U.S. President Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat which has already entered the usage of our time as "separate agreement." Cameras closely packed together tried to convey to the world the picture that what had just happened in Washington implies ending the state of war for the Middle East. President Carter said that peace had come to the Middle East and was accompanied by all hopes, dreams and prayers.

At the very moment when the ceremony was taking place in White House gardens, however thousands of students, among them many from Arab countries, marched through the streets of Washington, surrounded by a huge cordon of police they chanted: President Carter, you call this peace when Prime Minister Begin says openly here in Washington that Israel will never withdraw to the frontiers of 1967, that it will never agree to a Palestinian state, that it will never hand over Jerusalem? And the vociferous protests could be heard at the very scene of the signing.

Peace in the Middle East. Should this not mean that all the affected participants place their signature under an agreement? Does this not mean that huge arms shipments to the conflict region cease? At the very moment when the agreement is signed, however, the U.S. arms arsenals open their doors to Israel and Egypt to a degree which had not even been the case during the days of military conflict.

The American taxpayer will have to fork over about $10 billion, if not more, in order to pay for this arms program. The New York TIMES reports today from sources which can hardly be doubted that of this sum Israel is to receive $3 billion and Egypt $2 billion. A peace built on arsenals bristling with arms. The more these arms transactions became known as a part of the separate agreement, the more candid U.S. papers are saying that this agreement serves the U.S. as compensation for the loss of the strategic position in oil-rich Iran.

The Washington POST stressed before the signing of the treaty that after a long-lasting process of U.S. withdrawal from all parts of the world, there is now an effort in Washington to overcome this withdrawal symptom and to reenter the world scene. Is it the purpose of the military reentry, obviously planned despite the fatal defeats to U.S. Middle East policy, to put pressure on those Middle East states which suffer under the heel of Israeli occupation? It gives one food for thought if even the United States' closest and traditional allies, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, reject the separate deal.

There is obvious fear that these huge U.S. arms transactions ascribe to the two signatories of the separate agreement the role of policeman in order to safeguard U.S. oil interests in the Middle East. In the face of rising threats accompanying the separate agreement, concern is spreading among the U.S. public that this U.S. involvement in the Middle East could be the starting point for new conflicts.

At the very moment when President Carter presents this agreement, after a series of U.S. defeats, as a triumph by his administration just 1 year before the presidential elections, the bulk of Americans questioned in a representative public opinion poll--60 percent--state that they do not approve of their country's military involvement in the Middle East.

HONECKER GREETS CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY 3D CONGRESS

AU271300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[SED Central Committee telegram to Congolese Workers Party (PCT) third extraordinary party congress]

[Text] To the Third PCT extraordinary Congress, Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo

Esteemed Comrade delegates,

On the occasion of the Third PCT extraordinary Congress I convey to you cordial greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and GDR people.

We are following with great attention and sympathy the PCT's endeavors to carry on and consolidate the building of a new society oriented toward socialism that was initiated by its founder, the unforgotten Comrade Marien Ngouabi. We are convinced that under the PCT's leadership the Congolese people will score new successes in implementing these aims and that your third extraordinary party congress will make a valuable contribution to this end.

The friendly relations between the SED and PCT have been continuously developed and strengthened on the basis of the joint struggle for peace, detente and social progress, against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. The SED will continue to devote great attention to expanding these relations in the future. I wish all delegates a successful implementation of the discussions of the Third PCT extraordinary Congress and assure you of our party's unrestricted friendship and solidarity.

With socialist greetings,

[Signed] SED Central Committee,

E. Honecker, general secretary

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON GDR-USSR JOINT COMMISSION SESSION

AU262052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 79 p 6 AU

["Press statement on the 24th session of the GDR-USSR joint government commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation in Moscow: GDR and Soviet Union deepen economic relations"]

[Text] The 24th session of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Soviet Union took place from 19 to 21 March 1979 in Moscow.

The delegations were headed by Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and State Planning Commission; and by Nikolay Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The 24th session focused on working out the program for specialization and cooperation between the GDR and USSR for the period until 1990, which has been further intensified in keeping with the agreements made during the meeting in the Crimea in June 1978 by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary, and Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The state of work of the ministries and planning organs of the two countries on the program was assessed at the session and measures were agreed on for gradually completing it. Thus decisive premises are being created for further developing and deepening economic and scientific-technical relations as well as for converging the GDR and USSR national economices.

This agrees with the tasks incorporated in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and USSR of 7 October for achieving a higher degree of cooperation.

Decisions were adopted aimed at working this year, in close connection with work on the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1981-85 period and on the CEMA target program in a concentrated manner, on completing the program for specialization and cooperation between the GDR and USSR up to 1990.

A government agreement on cooperation in the reconstruction and rationalization of production capacities in electrical machinebuilding was signed at the commission session. The agreement envisages an intensification of the production of large and medium-sized electrical machinery in the GDR through the introduction of highly effective technological processes and equipment as well as of rational production methods brining about a substantial increase in production output on this basis. The agreement on joint measures for intensifying production and auxiliary processes in similar enterprises in both countries remained another pivotal point at the session. Three ministerial agreements were signed. They provide for joint projects of specialist collectives in enterprises and combines of the chemical and petrochemical industries as well as of machinebuilding for light industry in order to optimize the production processes and techniques, enhance product quality, reduce the consumption of raw materials and auxiliary materials as well as to improve working conditions.

The manufacture of carbide as well as tires should be increased through rationalization by means of direct technical production cooperation on the basis of comparative analyses of the state of technology, product quality, consumption of materials, production efficiency and mutual utilization of the most progressive experiences. The production of modern spinning jets should be insured.

In an accord the GDR Ministry of Ore Mining, Metallurgy and Potash and the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry agreed to carry out research, experimental and project work as well as to erect in both countries experimental plants for developing and testing a new, effective process for extracting potash.

The commission enjoined the appropriate industry ministries to examine the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in new areas of scientific-technical progress, for example, in communications technology and in the metallurgical and light industries.

Joint measures are being prepared concurrently for the long-range fashioning of transport relations for selected products of the chemical and woodprocessing industry.

At its 24th session the commission devoted great attention as always to verifying the state of implementation of previously concluded agreements.

In Soviet production associations, enterprises and research institutes delegation members from both countries deliberated with working people, project heads and managers of these institutions on implementing agreements, including agreements in the field of microelectronics, the manufacture of higher aliphatic alcohols and the manufacture of glass silk. Stipulations were made about the further fulfillment, in keeping with time and quality requirements, of the obligations resulting from agreements. Measures were adopted to accelerate the utilization of the achieved scientific-technical findings in the national economies of the two countries.

Participating in the deliberations of the joint government commission were on the GDR side: K. Gruenheid, state secretary in the State Planning Commission, deputy chairman of the GDR part of the commission; R. Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building; W. Greiner-Petter, minister of the glass and ceramics industry; K. Singhuber, minister of ore mining, metallurgy and potash; H. Soelle, minister of foreign trade; O. Steger, minister of electrical engineering and electronics; G. Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry; H. Tschanter, head of the CEMA work group of the SED Central Committee; K. Nendel, state secretary of the Ministry of Electrical Engineering and Electronics; K. Stubenrauch, state secretary at the Ministry of Science and Technology; G. Fritzsching, head of the USSR Department of the State Planning Commission and responsible secretary of the GDR part of the commission; K. H. Richter, head of the Standing Representation of the GDR part of the commission in Moscow.

Also participating in the deliberation was Harry Ott, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

On the USSR side the following participated: M.P. Kovalev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, deputy chairman of the Soviet part of the commission; A.K. Antonov, minister of electrical equipment industry; L.A. Kostandov, minister of chemical industry; E.K. Pervyshin, minister of communications equipment industry; I.I. Pudkov, minister of machinebuilding for light and food industry and household appliances; O.A. Tchukanov, deputy department head at the CPSU Central Committee; N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; N.N. Slyunkov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; V.G. Kolesnikov, deputy minister of the electronics industry; A.A. Pavlov, deputy minister of machine tool and tool building industry; V.N. Tretyakov, deputy minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems; N.D. Komarov, deputy foreign trade minister; A.Y. Martynov, sector head at the CPSU Central Committee; G.N. Sergeyev, deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy; N.I. Sorokin, deputy minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; Y.S. Medvedkov, responsible secretary of Soviet part of the commission; N.A. Baturin, standing representative of the Soviet part of the commission in the GDR; as well as other responsible GDR and USSR state and economic functionaries.

On the occasion of the signing of the documents of the 24th session, Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, gave a reception for the participants in the deliberations of the joint government commission. The GDR Government commission returned to Berlin on Wednesday evening [21 March].

UN ENVOY CASTIGATES S. AFRICAN ATTACK ON ANGOLA

LD271346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0042 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[ADN correspondent's report]

[Text] UNO/New York--Peter Florin, deputy foreign minister and GDR permanent representative at the United Nations has stressed in the UN Security Council that the acts of aggression by South Africa, which are violations of international law, should be replied to with effective and binding sanctions. "Every hesitation by the Security Council," he said yesterday in the debate on Pretoria's brutal attack on Angola "will encourage the South African rascists to continue to run rampant and commit new crimes. Those who want peace and a peaceful solution of the problems in southern Africa must press for disarming the aggressors, for his all-round weakening and to strengthen those forces that are striving to achieve for their peoples a life of human dignity free from colonialism, foreign repression and exploitation. These are the governments of the frontline states and the national liberation movements such as the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe and SWAPO in Namibia."

In this connection Peter Florin underlined the need for South Africa to compensate Angola for the damage caused.

Recalling the GDR-Angola friendship treaty concluded in Luanda during Erich Honecker's state visit, Peter Florin reaffirmed the GDR's strong support for the struggle of the Angolan people in defense of their national sovereignty. Angola had the right to use all means for its defense, including recourse to international solidarity.

The GDR spokesman, who also castigated the repeated misuse of Namibia for the crimes of aggression, continued: "All previous experience in the struggle against the ignominy of the racist regime in South Africa shows that it is not possible to count on the goodwill and honest cooperation of monopoly circles of the Western states. It is remarkable that certain imperialist states refuse the racists neither large credits nor political support and the most modern weapons." It was, therefore, understandable "when African states mistrust the most varied plans of imperialist circles that are propagated in the most elevated tones."

KURT HAGER RECEIVES PERUVIAN DELEGATION

LD272144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Today Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party led by its party Chairman Leonides Rodriguez Figueroa.

At the meeting both sides emphasized their parties' readiness in the struggle against imperialist practices which were hostile to man, to cooperate in the future in the struggle for democracy and social progress and to support all initiatives directed toward peace, detente and disarmament. In this connection they sharply condemned the world peace threatening aggression by the Beijing leaders against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS ICELAND

LD272156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1813 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Reykjavik--Today GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, who is visiting Iceland for official consultations, was received by Icelandic Prime Minister Olafur Johanneson. He also met with Foreign Minister Benedikt Grondal.

During the talks views were exchanged on topical international problems, especially on disarmament and the continuation of the process of detente. Both sides emphasised that ending the arms race, preventing a nuclear war and disarmament were the most urgent tasks of international politics. It was agreed that there is no acceptable alternative to detente and that it must be complemented by effective measures in the military sphere.

Kurt Nier stressed the GDR's unlimited support for the just struggle waged by Vietnam against Chinese aggression.

BERLINER ZEITUNG CITES NATO EXERCISES, PLANS

LD281016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0511 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--BERLINER ZEITUNG's Wednesday editorial, entitled "Our Responsibility for Peace," states: "It is already a rule that NATO plays out its offensive strategy in war maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of the GDR state border. As we learned from the revelations of Ursel Lorenzen, former assistant in NATO's General Secretariat, such exercises will no longer take place without the use of atomic weapons against the socialist states being included in their planning."

The paper continues: "The dangerous proximity not only necessitates a clever and prudent policy for our own security, our peaceful life; at the same time we have a strong commitment toward our allies and world peace."

The paper stresses: "The stronger our alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the better we can fulfill this responsibility. This enables us to defend peace at the juncture of two worlds with the entire force of socialism."

"During the past years we have paid appropriate attention to this and have consolidated this vital alliance on an all-round basis. In the military field, too," states BERLINER ZEITUNG, "in view of NATO's aggressive plans, strongly armed protection is an indispensable part of a responsibility-conscious peace policy. We are, however, striving for such a measure of international detente as will permit us to use all of socialism's potential for peaceful development; socialism is a social system of peace. It is thus characteristic that the Warsaw Pact states point out a way to mankind in their Moscow declaration which will preserve them from a new catastrophe."

By concluding about 100 treaties and agreements with capitalist participating states of the Helsinki conference, the GDR made "a considerable contribution to further consolidating peaceful coexistence." "Particularly important, because it touches on the decisive principle of inviolability of borders, and is the government protocol on marking the state border between the GDR and FRG," the paper writes.

MSZMP CC SESSION PLANNED FOR 28 MARCH

LD272002 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 27 (MTI)--A session of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee has been convened for March 28. The Political Committee suggests that the Central Committee should discuss the report on the international situation and a survey analysing certain topical issues of the internal political life.

MARJAI ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR CEMA MEETING

LD271020 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 26, (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Moscow: Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent representative to the CEMA, arrived in Moscow on Monday to attend the 89th meeting of the CEMA's Executive Committee to be started on Tuesday.

CHIEF OF STAFF RETURNS FROM ANGOLA VISIT

LD271258 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 26 (MTI)--Lieut Gen Istvan Olah, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister, who had paid an official, friendly visit to Angola at the invitation of Iko Carreira, member of the MPLA-Labour Party Political Committee and defence minister, returned to Hungary Monday evening.

AUSTRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD271952 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 27 (MTI)--Otto Roesch, federal defence minister of the Austrian Republic, arrived for an official visit in Hungary Tuesday at the head of a military delegation, at the invitation of Army Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister. The delegation laid a wreath in Budapest at the Memorial of Hungarian Heroes. Present at the event was Dr Johann Josef Dengler, Austrian ambassador in Budapest. Thereafter negotiations began at the Defence Ministry.

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD271956 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 27 (MTI)--A 24-member trade and goodwill delegation headed by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, arrived in Hungary. The delegation includes high-ranking representatives of Japanese companies who hold consultations in the coming days on issues of economic cooperation with heads of Hungarian foreign trade and industrial companies.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received in Budapest on Tuesday Shigeo Nagano. Present at the exchange of views was, on Hungary's part, Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro, Odon Kallos, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, as well as Shinichi Sugihara, Japanese ambassador in Budapest.

PUJA RECEIVES INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY TEAM

LD271202 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 27, (MTI)--Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja Tuesday received in his office the delegation of the Indonesian House of Representatives who are currently on a visit in Hungary under the leadership of the Vice-President of the House Sastrodinato Kartidjo. The sides exchanged views on the two countries' relations. Present was at the meeting also Imrad Idris, Budapest ambassador of the Indonesian Republic.

LOSONCZI TOASTS PORTUGAL'S EANES AT DINNER

AU261824 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Report on toast by Hungarian Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi at a dinner honoring Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, held at the Hunting Hall of Parliament in Budapest: "Pal Losonczi: It is necessary to continue pursuing the path begun in Helsinki"]

[Text] Pal Losonczi expressed his pleasure over the fact that, for the first time, we are able to welcome Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, the president of the Republic of Portugal in Hungary, and then continued:

We highly value the historic changes that have taken place in your country, changes that have opened new propsects for the country's prosperity. The Portuguese people's endeavor to develop their society and continue to advance on the path of political, economic, social and cultural development begun in 1974 is met with sincere appreciation in our country.

Our countries have different social systems. However, this cannot prevent us from seeking possibilities for cooperation in the spirit of respect and esteem for other peoples and in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. Our government strives further to develop and deepen mutually beneficial cooperation with the Republic of Portugal.

He went on, emphasizing the following:

The Hungarian People's Republic will continue, as it has done in the past, to make every effort expected from it for insuring a peaceful future for mankind, an intensification of detente and a complete implementation of the recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act. He regard halting the arms race and extending detente to the military domain as the most urgent task. We are aware of the fact that it is not easy to pursue the path begun in Helsinki, but it is possible and necessary. We feel that there is a great deal remaining to be done.

For instance, it would be additional proof for the viability of the Helsinki spirit if the 35 participating countries agreed that none of them would be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against another.

Our meeting provides a good opportunity for us to continue our quest for points that link us and can foster an acceleration of the development of mutually beneficial relations between us, he said, and raised his glass to the health of the president of the Republic of Portugal and his wife and the Portuguese guests and to the development of Hungarian-Portuguese relations, to the Portuguese people and to peace.

TRYBUNA LUDU, GLOS PRACY VIEW ISRAEL-EGYPT TREATY

LD281024 Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Press review on Israeli-Egyptian treaty]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 March PAP--In a commentary on the Egyptian-Israeli separatist peace treaty, TRYBUNA LUDU writes that nothing but further destabilization and aggravation of the situation in the Middle East may come out of the treaty.

"The open Palestinian wound will be particularly sore. Palestinians are no longer a crowd of people who may be forced to accept anything. They are a 3.5 million strong nation with very high national consciousness, one of the best educated Arab nations, who will not give up their struggle unless their national ambitions are satisfied to a minimum.

"The fight against the Egyptian-American-Israeli separatist agreement is a part of the Arabs' struggle for a new political shape of the Middle East, for making it independent of imperialist dominance and interference, the struggle which has been underway for many years now. Thus, today it is becoming increasingly clear that manipulations indifferent to Arab vital interests would not survive in the Middle East. In their struggle, the Arab peoples have been offered full support by the Soviet Union, Poland and other countries of the socialist community.

Writing on the same subject, GLOS PRACY adds that these days will show whether decisions taken last year at the Baghdad summit concerning the application of political and economic sanctions against Egypt will be implemented and whether politically differentiated Arab states will prove univocal in the practical formulation of their negative attitudes towards the Cairo-Tel Aviv treaty.

Summing up, the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty gave rise to considerable disturbances in the Middle East situation as it irritated old resentments and challenged the Arab opponents of Israeli policy of dictatorship and violence. General protest against this agreement is a forecast of conflicts to come whose range and dimensions may not be yet determined.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON OPPOSITION TO AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD281028 Warsaw PAP in English 0914 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 March, PAP--Pondering over the fact why counterrevolutionary forces in Afghanistan are so active recently, the TRYBUNA LUDU daily writes that the answer lies in the achievements of the revolution in Afghanistan, in its evident success. The enemies of the revolution never expected the new authorities to gain prestige so fast and that instead of failing they were able to consolidate a vast majority of the nation. When it turned out that the Marxist-oriented People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has a feasible programme, reactionary forces raised their heads, crying for Islam. The authorities respect Islam but, they add, religion cannot serve as a cover-up for those who are against progress.

Can progress be stopped at all at this stage of the country's development, asks the paper, and goes on to say that this is what the counterrevolutionaries hope for while searching for financial and military aid outside the country without realizing that the interference from outside might lead to an increase in tension and to destabilization in Afghanistan and possibly in the whole region.

However, one can only hope that awareness of this danger, a sense of responsibility and realism will prevail in those capitals and those circles who perhaps have failed to notice the strength of the Afghani revolution.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES STATE FARM AKTIVS 21 MARCH

AU262122 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[PAP-attributed report on address by Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, at the 21 March Warsaw Conference of state farm socioeconomic aktivs]

[Text] The conference ended with a speech by Piotr Jaroszewicz, Council of Ministers chairman. At the outset he stressed that to implement the agrarian policy outlined at the sixth and seventh PZPR congresses, policy shaped and pursued jointly with the United Peasants Party, conditions are being created for a rapid production increase in all fields of farming. We assist, the premier stated, all vigorous farms developing their potentials and production; we have promoted and shall promote production and social reforms in the Polish countryside.

While dealing with the most important tasks presently confronting agriculture, Piotr Jaroszewicz emphasized that on 12 February the government adopted decisions obligating ministries to provide all the conditions and means that are indispensable for carrying out the spring campaign efficiently and in time. The point is primarily to provide agriculture with fertilizers, means to protect plants, to supply seeding materials and the planned number of tractors and other machines, as well as to speed up the deliveries of spare parts, assemblies and tires necessary for the rapid repair of farm equipment. Industrial and service enterprises working for the needs of agriculture have been provided with electric power, the raw materials necessary and with other conditions to cope with tasks involving agriculture. Additional sums in foreign currency have been assigned to import spare parts for farm machines, seeds, means to protect plants and fertilizers. We are taking pains, the premier stressed, to provide agriculture this year, despite the existing serious difficulties, with materials, machines and goods in line with the plan.

The role of state farms in agricultural development, the premier continued, is great and growing constnatly. In recent years they have annually reclaimed about 90,000 to 100,000 hectares of land turned over to the state by farmers in return for pensions and rents. And this has been done permanent and efficiently. Farms increase production on the entire area they hold, raise the sales of farm produce and the supplies of agricultural production means to private farms, and promote production and social progress in agriculture. Whatever is new in Polish farming and what is inherent in progress, P. Jaroszewicz said, has been applied primarily at state farms.

In the 30 years of their existence state farms have convered a difficult path and have made a lasting record in the achievement book of People's Poland. The party and the state, the premier emphasized, constantly consolidate state farms and support their activity. In 1971-75 investments in this sector exceeded the 5-year plan by Z27 billion. In the 4 years of the current 5-year period these investments will total Z143 billion. In the 9 years state farm workers will have received 250,000 dwellings. Among other things, barns will be built for 1.44 million cattle, pigsties for 2.1 million hogs and 220 hectares of hothouses. In the same period state farms will have significantly expanded their technical equipment. However, new equipment and technologies must be used with growing effectiveness and must produce the returns planned.

The Council of Ministers chairman emphasized that not all the needs had been met, that there were in short supply, among other things, tractors, trucks, beet combines and good machines adapted to large state farm fields. He said that vigorous measures were being continued to improve the supplies of technical equipment to state farms. For this reason we emphasize the developing production of tractors and farm machines. Economic conditions for production are improving both at state farms and in allof agriculture.

The premier then called attention to the most important tasks confronting the state sector of agriculture. Problem number one, he said, is the fullest reclamation and utilization of arable land. In the process of urbanization and industrialization, the country's agriculture is losing land at a rate of about 30,000 hectares annually. Therefore, the point is to make every piece of arable land productive, to increase per-hectare yields, and to expand the area of land cultivated by state farms.

Problem number two involves grains and fodder. The further development of stockbreeding, and consequently an improvement in providing the population with meat and its products, with milk and other produce, is dependent on progress in this field and on a marked increase in our own fodder production. The premier indicated that the import of large amounts of grain and fodder was a heavy burden for our economy. He emphasized the need to speed up the development of their production in the country. State farms are expected to increase grain yields significantly. In practice this means that spring grain crops must be sown on such areas as to compensate for arrears in last year's winter crop sowing and to insure high per-hectare yields. We also count on a further improvement in the use of fodder. In this field state farms made some progress last year, but pains must be taken to consolidate this trend, because the state of affairs at individual farms is still a long way from being uniform.

Three, P. Jaroszewicz said, state farms must provide conditions to speed up the implementation of the program for cattle breeding. This is to be attained, among other things, through the utilization of internal fodder stocks and greenlands and through streamlined investment processes. In this context it is highly important to make full and thrifty use of animals suitable for further breeding.

It is highly important this spring to expand the area under spring rapeseed and sugar beets. In view of the backlogs in sowing winter rapeseed and of the need to fully cope with the plan for sugar beet farming, this is a matter of urgency.

Careful preparations for spring operations and their efficiency will be decisive for the successful accomplishment of tasks set for farming, the Council of Ministers chairman emphasized. The time left is short. The best use possible must be made of machines, technical equipment and transport means. Maximum assistance must also be given to private farms. They are to be supplied with good seeding materials and saplings. It is increasingly important to take measures to improve management efficiency in the state sector, particularly where it is below the level justified.

Constant solicitude for improvements in the personnel's social and living conditions is an inseparable part of state farms' activity, P. Jaroszewic stated. Leaders of farms and associations must pay much more attention to this issue. For this purpose they must make use of social funds and particularly the convenient conditions to obtain state grants for housing construction at state farms. We are glad that workers' self-management in agriculture, including state farms, has recently invigorated its activity. It is important to develop production, to improve management and to promote correct human relations. The role of trade union organizations is growing. State farms are also greatly assisted by party echelons and organizations, as well as voivodes.

Addressing the conference participants, the premier stated that state farm employees had noticeable social and economic achievements. The present achievements and experience make us confident that the 1979 tasks will be accomplished well, thus insuring the further development of state farms and the consolidation of agriculture as a whole: These achievements will contribute toward increasing the part state farms have in providing foodstuffs to the people.

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; of the United Peasants Party Supreme Committee; personally on behalf of Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; and of the Council of Ministers, Piotr Jaroszewicz wished state farm employees successes in work and good luck in their private lives.

JOINT PZPR-ZSL SESSION ON AGRICULTURE REPORTED

LD280000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee met at a joint session in Warsaw today. Directives concerning the development of educational and (?child rearing) work in rural areas were examined and approved in accordance with the agricultural policy of the PZPR. The policy closely emanates from the socioeconomic strategy of the development of the country and insures development for all sectors of agriculture.

The approved document describes the tasks necessary to raise the level of general education and professional training, and also political and civic awareness among the rural population. Additional training of people employed in agriculture is of growing importance. Winter training of farmers should link vocational training with sociopolitical subjects.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee heard a report on the implementation of the decision on pensions and other benefits for farmers and their families. It has been found that so far this important bill is being implemented correctly.

The bill is enjoying the full support of farmers. The number of old age and disability pensions, sick benefits and other cash benefits awarded to farmers is increasing rapidly. The system of dealing with formalities connected with this is being improved constantly in parish offices and social insurance institutions. The implementation of the collection for the farmers' pensions fund is making good progress. People are beginning to realize generally the importance of the bill in bringing closer the social welfare conditions in rural and urban areas. They can already provide material security in old age for farmers who will gain pension rights in the next few years. Social insurance for farmers is having a positive influence on social transformations in rural areas. It is helping to integrate and to make better use of land and is speeding up the handing over of farms to young, well trained farmers. It was stressed that local authorities and agricultural services should help farmers who are approaching pension age in getting the best possible marketable output and in this way in getting the highest possible pension in the future.

In reference to the present situation in agriculture the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee have addressed a letter to farmers, to those employed in agriculture, to women and young people in rural areas. The letter reads:

We appeal to you to make every effort to carry out efficiently spring field work, which will be late this year because of the continuing cold and snow.

In addition, unfavorable autumn weather made it impossible to carry out essential farm work. In some regions of Poland floods have damaged cultivations.

Taking into account this difficult situation the government has adopted all necessary measures needed to improve the supplies of fertilizers, industrial equipment, machines, installations and spare parts for maintenance of equipment. But despite the effort that is being made in this direction, in some instances it will not be possible to make up the backlog created by severe winter weather which has disrupted the performance of our industry and transport.

This is why proper, efficient use of production resources which you have at your disposal is so important. In these conditions, reliable performance of their duty by all farmers, people employed in agricultural services and agricultural service enterprises is of decisive importance. It is important that agrotechnical processes be carried out in as short a time as possible and that the period of sowing and potato planting is not prolonged.

To this end additional effort will be necessary. The progress of spring work will decide to a great extent this year's harvest and the development of animal production, and consequently the provision of food for our community. We expect that by your work and your example you will help to do well the most urgent tasks of the present moment.

Of particular importance will be consultation and mutual aid among farmers of every parish to insure that every hectare of land is properly cultivated.

The systematic improvement in the living standards of our people is the primary aim of the program adopted by the seventh party congress. Farming and the food sector have a key role to perform in the implementation of this program. We expect farmers to make a constant effort in improving the quality of harvests, in increasing the herds of farm animals, in better utilization of soil and agricultural production resources, in full completion of contracted tasks. Of great importance is the development of farmers' own fodder facilities on every farm--this is because of the growing cost of imported fodder.

On its part the state will render increasing help to farmers. The agricultural policy pursued by the PZPR together with the ZSL has provided the foundation for development, and has secured the future for all types of farms--private, cooperative and state.

Many important decisions were made in recent years to improve the material situation and to increase the social benefits for the rural population. Considerable outlays were made in agricultural development and in the development of industrial undertakings working for the needs of farming. The decisions will bring about an increasingly noticeable improvement in the working and living conditions of the rural population. The whole community has the greatest respect for the toil of Polish farmers.

We appeal to you, to private, cooperative farmers, employees of state farms, employees of cooperatives of agricultural circles, to all of you working in and for our agriculture. We appeal to PZPR and ZSL members, to those active in rural self-government, to members of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the members of circles of farming women, to all farmers and their families, to all those who work on the soil, to understand the needs of the land. We are convinced that, motivated by a sense of civic, patriotic duty, you will not spare any effort to do well the job that is facing you.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Burtica Meeting

AU261252 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/3/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on March 26 the Japanese economic delegation led by Shigeo Nagano, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, now on a visit to Romania. Questions related to the possibilities of developing commercial and industrial cooperation between economic firms and organizations of the two countries were examined during the interview.

Ceausescu Meeting

AU262030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/3/1979--On March 26, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the Japanese economic delegation led by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, now visiting Romania. First Deputy Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and other Romanian officials were present.

The Japanese chief delegate handed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from the prime minister of Japan, Masayoshi Ohira, conveying him friendly greetings and best wisnes, being highly appreciative of the contribution his visit to Japan in April 1975 made to steadily developing the Romania-Japanese relations of friendship and collaboration.

Thanking for the message, President Nicolae Ceausescu also addressed friendly greetings and best wishes to the Japanese premier. The Romanian head of state considered that the visit of the Japanese economic delegation would contribute to better mutual acquaintance, to identifying means and ways of developing the Romanian-Japanese collaboration in various fields of activity.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the positive evolution of the Romanian-Japanese economic relations as well as the wish to further expand them. It was assessed that the economic and technico-scientific potential of Romania and of Japan provides good opportunities to develop the cooperation of the two countries in material production, in commercial exchanges and in the third markets.

Trade Minister's Dinner

AU262032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/3/1979--On March 26, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, gave a dinner in honour of the Japanese economic delegation led by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Romanian officials as well as Japan's ambassador in Bucharest participated in the dinner. Marking the visit of the Japanese economic delegation to Romania, Japan's ambassador in Bucharest gave a reception on the same day.

Delegation's Departure

AU271240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/3/1979--The Japanese economic delegation led by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who visited Romania, left Bucharest on March 27.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS

AU271930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Texx] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/3/1979--The official talks between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Christoph A. van der Klaauw, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, concluded in Bucharest on March 27. Possibilities and concrete actions aimed at deepening and diversifying the bilateral collaboration in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains between Romania and the Kingdom of the Netherlands were analyzed.

The exchange of opinions on current international issues highlighted the common wish to develop the cooperation between the two countries for strengthening detente and security on the European Continent, for peace, collaboration and understanding among all the peoples of the world. The same day in the afternoon, the two foreign ministers signed the Romanian-Dutch convention on avoiding double taxation and preventing fiscal evasion as regards income and property tax.

Ceausescu Meeting

AU272044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/3/1979--On March 27, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Christoph A. van der Klaauw, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, who is paying an official visit to Romania. Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign trade attended the interview. Also present were Traian Pop, Romania's ambassador in the Hague and Luis Jean Marie Bauwens, Holland's ambassador in Bucharest.

During the talk stressed was the progress recorded in the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, and it was pointed out with satisfaction that the relations witnessed an upward course and favourable evolution on multiple planes, in the spirit of the agreements concluded during the Romanian-Dutch summit dialogue. At the same time, the common interest was showed in the intensification and deepening of the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural relations, in the promotion of a broad cooperation in industry, research, technological development and other spheres of activity.

Both sides considered that the strengthening of multilateral cooperation between Romania and Holland was to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security, understanding and cooperation in Europe and in the world. Current international questions were also approached during the interview. The evolution of the political situation in Europe was examined, stress being laid on the need for enhanced efforts for implementing the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, for thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting of 1980, for dynamizing the process of detente, of building a genuine security on the continent, of developing an unhampered collaboration among the European states.

They stressed that the achievement of a lasting security on our continent requires undelayed passage to tangible military disengagement and disarmament measures, without which one cannot conceive peace in Europe and throughout the world.

They agreed that the establishment of a climate of peace, of confidence among peoples requires the application in interstate relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat of force, as well as the settlement of the disputes among states by peaceful means, by negotiations alone. Romania's and Holland's resolve was reiterated to cooperate ever closer internationally, to actively contribute to the democratization of international life, eradication of underdevelopment, strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world, to disarmament, to the settlement of the major issues of contemporary world in keeping with the interests of all nations. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VENEZUELAN MOVEMENT SECRETARY GENERAL

AU272100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/3/1979--On March 27, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP General Secretary, received Pompeyo Marquez, secretary-general of the Socialist Movement (MAS) of Venezuela, now in Romania on a visit of friendship at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. Views were exchanged during the interview on the activity and preoccupations [of] the two parties as well as on some international issues.

Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the MAS as also the wish to amplify these relations to the benefit of both parties, of the development of the links of friendship between the Romanian and Venezuelan peoples. The common wish was reiterated to act for the expansion of the relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Venezuela on multiple planes. The exchange of views on current international issues highlighted the need for intensified actions for consolidating detente and peace, eradicating underdevelopment, establishing a new international economic order, democratizing international relations, strengthening solidarity with the forces and peoples fighting for national and social liberation, for consolidating national independence and sovereignty.

They pointed to the importance of intensifying efforts for the negotiated settlement of all differences among states, for the extinction of all conflicts in various (?zones) of the globe, to the necessity of establishing a durable system of security and collaboration in Europe and in the world, of passing to tangible measures of cutting back [words indistinct] disarmament, nuclear in particular without which peace on our planet cannot be conceived. (?Also stressed) was the necessity to act for solving all issues confronting mankind in the interest of the peoples, for the unity of democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in view of [words indistinct] in international life, the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and threat of force, the only principles apt to ensure the development of all nations. At the same time, underlined was the necessity of intensifying the joint struggle, on a national as well as international plane, of all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces, of the masses of people, in order to consolidate the positive course towards detente and security.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES TSATSOS ON GREECE'S NATIONAL DAY

AU261532 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Konstandinos Tsatsos, president of the Hellenic Republic,

The anniversary of the National Day of Greece offers me the pleasant opportunity of warmly congratulating you, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally, and extending to you best wishes for personal happiness and for the friendly Greek people's prosperity.

I express the conviction that the traditional relations of Romanian-Greek friendship and cooperation will continue to develop and intensify, to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

MADAGASCAR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU272034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/3/1979--Richard Christian Remi, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, chairman for Madagascar of the Romanian-Malagasy joint government commission of economic and technical cooperation, arrived in Bucharest on [words indistinct] to take part in the fifth session of the commission.

CHINESE YOUTH DELEGATION CONTINUES TO TOUR ESTABLISHMENTS

AU280930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/3/1979--Continuing their Romanian visit, the delegation of the League of Communist Youth of China, led by Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee, met youth and cadres of the U.C.Y. at the Focsani Garment enterprise, visited the memorial of Marasesti as well as social and cultural establishments in Bacau County. In Brasov, the delegation had talks at the county committee of the U.C.Y., met youths, students and Young Pioneers at the "Tractorul" enterprise, at the Youth House of Science and Technique and at the Young Pioneers' House. The delegation of the League of Communist Youth of China also met young people at the "Textila" enterprise of Cisnadie, and workers on the "Rovinari" national youth site under the "Oltenia" mining combine. The guests had talks with the first secretary of the Gorj County Committee of the R.C.P. and with the first secretary of the Brasov Municipal Committee of the R.C.P., mayor of Brasov Municipality. The visit to Romania of the delegation of the League of Communist Youth of China continues.

SCINTEIA COMMENTARY ON FACILITATING TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

AU241940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/3/1979--In a commentary of the Geneva U.N. conference, published in its [word indistinct] issue SCINTEIA deplores the new postponement in adopting the international code of conduct in world transfer of technology.

The newspaper considers that the essence of technology transfer lies not only in the fact that the gains of scientific knowledge have become the property of some privileged but mostly in the existence of an international and judicial system which favours the rich to the detriment of the poor. SCINTEIA points to the necessity of making new rules in accordance with the changes occurred on the international plane, considering that the present system of technical-scientific cooperation has become an instrument of the rich to oppress the poor, an important factor deepening the gap between states, of maintaining inequitable economic relations. The attainment of the objectives set forth by the Geneva and New York meetings is the more so necessary as the change of the present institutional frame of the technological transfer would be beneficial not only for the poorly developed countries but for the industrialized ones as well. Arguing this assertion SCINTEIA underlines that the scientific and technical development of the Third World would present some advantages to the industrialized countries: Strong and stable partners, in contrast to the narrow and poorly diversified markets of the developing countries at present, incentives to increase production and create new jobs, a better relation between the economic growth of the rich and the poor, as they are nowadays closely dependent to each other. Politically, the technological development of the Third World would contribute to the elimination of the real dangers stemming from the existence and deepening of the gaps, to the improvement of the world political climate.

As a developing country Romania has an active participation, along the countries of the "Group of 77", in providing the necessary conditions for the broad access of the lagging countries to the gains of world science and technology. In keeping with this position, Romania made a number of proposals and suggestions at the Geneva and New York meetings by which the future rules should ensure the access of all states, especially of the lagging ones, to technology, this being an efficient instrument for liquidating underdevelopment and bridging the economic gaps between states. In this respect, the newspaper writes, Romania consider that it is necessary to establish general, equitable and binding rules for technological transfer which should take into account the needs of the developing countries, eliminate the discriminatory barriers in this domain, grant a preferential treatment to the states of the Third World, in view of increasing their own technological potential.

Undoubtedly, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion, grounded on such principles, the accords would be able to play a particularly significant role in the building of the new international economic order aimed at ensuring the development of each and every nation, the progress and prosperity of all the peoples in the world.

ROMANIA LIBERA PRESENTS EXPECTATIONS FROM CURRENT LOS CONFERENCE

AU271107 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 23 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Ion Stoica: "The Resources of the Sea and Development Requirements"]

[Excerpts] The new, eighth session of the UN conference on the Law of the Sea, whose proceedings are being held in Geneva in the presence of more than 5,000 delegates from about 100 states, has brought back to the headlines one of the issues that constitutes a major goal of the new world economic order: Use of the sea resources to promote the progress of all the states, but primarily of the developing countries. [paragraph continues]

This implies that several areas should be taken into consideration, beginning with possession of the necessary technological means for exploiting, bringing to the surface and efficiently utilizing the resources found in the waters and seabeds of the world seas and oceans, and ending with the need for explicit and equitable legal regulations designed to secure observance of both the sovereign prerogatives of all the states, and a broad cooperation among them; the latter topic has long been in the attention of the states and of various international bodies and meetings, such as the current Geneva session.

A review of the ocean and seabed resources of the world shows the great advantages presented by the utilization of these resources, and the favorable impact that their economic use would have on the process of general development. Naturally, on condition that all the states have their fair share in the use of those resources, in the advantages to be gained from the exploration and exploitation of ocean resources, and that they all profit from the existence of an appropriate framework facilitating actions designed to meet the requirements emerging in this area. So far, efforts along this line have led to the crystallization of some of the concepts of the law of the sea, such as those concerning territorial seas and open seas, the sovereign right of coastal states to their Continental Shelf, marine environmental protection, and navigation through international straits; these provisions were included in the draft code, containing 373 articles, which is under debate at the current Geneva conference. Proceeding from this point, work should continue to solve various complex aspects of the law of the sea, concerning, among other things: The basic principles that should govern activities in international waters and in seabed territories, access by noncoastal countries to fish resources in the 200 mile economic zone, delimitation of marine territories, scientific research regulations, the seaward limit of continental shelves, and ways and means of settling possible conflicts. As has been emphasized at previous meetings, the issues that are drawing the greatest attention, because of their importance and implications, concern the clear delimitation of the Continental Shelf, and the establishment of equitable legal regulations for the economic zone, that is for that sea area between the coast and the 200 mile seaward limit (approximately 370 kilometers), within which the coastal state exercises sovereign prerogatives over resources, including rights concerning scientific research and antipollution measures. It should be recalled that two main positions have emerged concerning the seaward limit of the Continental Shelf, i.e. the border between territorial seas under the national jurisdiction of the states and the international zone of these territories, which has been declared the joint property of mankind. The coastal states which have great ocean expanses and vast continental shelves claim that their seaward limit should be set at the point where the great depths (the abyssal fields) begin. Other countries, especially those bordering on semiclosed seas of lesser expanse, and the noncoastal states want that limit to be set according to the distance criterion, that is at 200 miles from the coast, or, in special cases, not much over 200 miles. It is evidently the role of the current UN Conference on the Law of the Sea to bring these positions into agreement, and to contribute, through constructive efforts by all the participating states, to finding the most adequate solutions, and to adopting on the basis of consensus, provisions which, in Romania's view, should stimulate technical and economic cooperation among the states and establish equitable limits, according to the interests of all the states, as well as norms and mechanisms based on profoundly democratic principles.

PRESIDENT TITO RECEIVES DOLANC AT IGALO

LD271204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1119 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Igalo, March 27, (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) President Josip Broz Tito today received Presidency Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc who will head the LCY delegation to the 15th congress of the Communist Party of Italy.

MILITARY ASPECTS OF ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN TREATY VIEWED

LD271500 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 27 (special from TANJUG correspondent Velimir Budimir)--One of the paradoxes of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is that these two countries, owing to the guaranteed deliveries of U.S.-made arms, will be militarily better prepared than ever before. Behind the financial aid and military deliveries the U.S. will send to both countries to ensure their security are U.S. long-term strategic interests, affected by the loss of Iran recently. This makes clear recent statements by three U.S. administration members--Defense Secretary Brown, Energy Minister Schlesinger and State Secretary Vance--that the U.S. will, if needed, defend even militarily its interests in the Middle East.

Thus, the national needs of Israel and Egypt easily fit in with the wider strategic plan of the U.S. to maintain its presence in the Middle East. After the large military deliveries already made and new ones being prepared, Washington has (?ceased) talking about any mutual (?force) reductions or reductions in the U.S. and the USSR military presence, as it was doing at the beginning of Carter's administration. The explanation to U.S. taxpayers that the military outlays caused by the peace treaty are anyway less than they would have been if the treaty had not been signed do not bring out the fact that the U.S., as a superpower, further stimulates the armament race by this course.

TALKS ON FRG EXTRADITION AGREEMENTS OPEN IN BELGRADE

LD271518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1344 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 27 (TANJUG)--Consultations opened here today between representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Justice and Federal Administration and of the Federal Republic of Germany Justice Ministry. The topic of the consultations is the promotion of the two countries' cooperation in the implementation of extradition agreements. The Yugoslav experts to the consultations are headed by Assistant Federal Secretary for Justice and Federal Administration Jernej Vrhunec and the Federal Republic experts, by Justice Ministry functionary, Dr Erich Corvens.

BOLIVIAN TRADE COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN BELGRADE

LD271948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 27 (TANJUG)--Expanded (?trade) lists, joint ventures and the participation of Yugoslav economic organizations in capital projects in the Bolivian agriculture, agro-industry, electrical power and auto industries and mining, and scientific-technical cooperation are the basic elements of cooperation agreed on today during Yugoslav-Bolivian talks.

The talks were held in the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade.

Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Metod Rotar, who is the host of the visiting Bolivian Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism Oscar Pammc has underlined the Yugoslav economy's great interest in as broad as possible cooperation with the Bolivian economy. The Bolivian minister has invited Yugoslav economy representatives to visit Bolivia and Yugoslav economic organizations to participate in industrial and technological development projects in Bolivia.

After visiting in Belgrade a tractor and engine plant, the "Beograd" agro-industrial kombinat, the "Partizanskipu" and "Progress" construction enterprises, the guests from Bolivia spoke highly of the Yugoslav economy's production and other possibilities.

ACTIVITIES OF FORTHCOMING NONALINED TV FESTIVAL REPORTED

LD270844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2150 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 26 (TANJUG)--The first festival of non-aligned broadcasting organizations, to take place in Hercegnovi (Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro) from October 5 to 12, will pave the way for non-aligned cooperation and exchange in T.V. programmes, it was stressed at today's meeting of the festival council.

The council also adopted the political and programme platform of this festival which will take place every year.

32 non-aligned countries from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America have applied for participation. The festival has been conceived as a review of contemporary tendencies in the development of television as a specific means of struggle for the political and cultural emancipation and an equal position of non-aligned countries.

The festival will include three categories of T.V. programmes: portraits of non-aligned countries, specific subjects and free-choice subjects.

The festival will include the viewing of T.V. programmes for possible exchange, round tables on subjects of mutual interest, such as: exchange of T.V. programmes and possibilities of cooperation, T.V. in the service of education, and the manner of organizing T.V. networks, and a mondovision [as received] programme of direct communication between non-aligned countries by live transmission of programmes which each country chooses at will. It has been proposed that this programme be dedicated to children, since this is the International Year of the Child.

DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD262120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke in Belgrade today to participants at a conference on self-management organization and the implementation of solutions pertaining to the system in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries. Taking part in the conference, organized by the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, were eminent Yugoslav economists, representatives of the broad delegate base of the chamber, chairmen of sections, of coordinating committees, general associations and also directors of joint economic missions of the chamber abroad.

Speech on Economic Relations, Problems

LD272323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At present and in the near future, the main and basic line is to implement the basic solutions pertaining to the system with the aim of having them consistently and as fully as possible translated into the practice of social relations, a practice which will make it possible for associated labor to play a decisive role in this sphere also. This was stated by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, at the consultative meeting of the self-managing organization and application of solutions in the sphere of economic relations with other countries, which began at the chamber of economy of Yugoslavia yesterday.

Speaking about the topical issues of the development of economic relations between our country and other countries, Djuranovic explained the need for the full commitment of all self-managing and social factors in promoting economic relations with other countries and improving our foreign trade in particular with the fact that the trade deficit is beginning to stabilize at a high level and that as such, it represents a latent danger to the country's balance of payments.

The president of the Federal Executive Council also pointed to the unfavourable international economic circumstances and the worsening of these circumstances at the beginning of this year as a fresh aspect which, in its present dimensions, had not been expected at the end of last year when the 1979 development policy was established. The basic reason for these unfavorable tendencies are above all the high increase in the price of oil and the announcements of fresh increases as well as the increase in the prices of a whole series of raw materials, all of which could exert a considerably negative influence on the economic trends in our country too.

In view of all this, Premier Djuranovic stressed, it is necessary to strengthen to an exceptional degree the responsibility of all subjects of society for implementing the economic stabilization policy, from the Federal Executive Council down to the basic organization of associated labor. The method of thinking as well as of behaving has to be changed as well as the method of work above all by strengthening the organizational standards and by achieving a considerably higher degree of cooperation by all social organs and subjects.

Premier Djuranovic went on to say:

The first question which is often raised is: Do we have a policy of economic relations with other countries which is established on a long-term basis and have we elaborated sufficiently our economic relations strategy abroad? I believe that this question cannot be viewed by itself and that no reply can be made without asking whether we have a well-defined development strategy as a whole and thus an economic development strategy for relations with abroad which should stem from the total given strategy of social and material development. Let me recall that we adopted a medium-term plan as well as a long-term projection for development until 1985. At that time we orientated ourselves toward a certain strategy and development policy in the sphere of socioeconomic development as a whole and by this also toward a corresponding policy of developing economic relations with other countries.

At this moment I would not go into the extent to which the development policy adopted at that time is sufficiently based on long-term forecasts of the situation in which our country will be and in what kind of a world it will find itself and how much it is possible to realize this policy in all its aspects but it is entirely certain that international economic trends and circumstances, along with continuous changes, are such that we have to continually monitor the implementation of the policy, reexamine it every year on the basis of fresh knowledge and experience as well as of changes, and correct it accordingly.

By proceeding from our independent, nonalined and nonbloc international political position it is obvious that the policy of our relations with other countries must be deeply permeated with such a foreign trade orientation. If, however, we ask ourselves whether we are implementing this orientation of ours in the economic sphere too then--despite certain results--we will not be able to give a wholly positive reply. We have set ourselves the task of having the share of foreign trade with developing countries reach the level of 25 percent of our total foreign trade. However, at present it amounts to about 17 to 18 percent which is 4 to 5 points more than before. But we are stagnating in this. That is, it is clear that the policy which we defined in this respect is not being implemented. Yet, we tried to incorporate in the foreign economic sphere all the basic orientations of the economic decisions made at the latest summit of the nonalined countries in Colombo. The results, however, as can be seen, are inappropriate. The question should probably be asked why this is so and the reply to this should be given with an objective analysis. I believe that our entire orientation and in particular the organization for economic cooperation with developing countries is not at the level of basic political orientations and I also believe that we are under the pressure of some prejudices and deceptions about our not being able to have with developing countries a greater volume of trade by importing equipment and in particular of our not being able to aim at higher forms of economic cooperation, etc.

In addition we are not organized as we should be in order to analyze and become acquainted with new large markets, and thus also be orientated in our foreign trade toward these new large markets (Chinese, Indian, Indonesian, etc). Looking at it from a long-term point of view, our orientations should be directed more and more decisively toward new large markets because it is evident that on the European market there is not enough scope for greater export ambitions and our export policy which would bring equilibrium in foreign trade and which would stabilize the country's balance of payments.

When speaking about the reasons why our situation in the sphere of foreign trade and of economic relations with other countries in general is unsatisfactory, attention should be drawn to some basic issues. One of these issues is: What is export economy in the sense of a more long-term policy of our development? This question can be viewed from several angles. Do we have a production which is orientated toward exports on a long-term basis? What are our exports like as regards the size of production series? To what extent is the structure of our exports in line with the demands and continuous changes on the world market? How does our export economy rate regarding its level of technology, its level of labor productivity, its level of prices and to what extent is that economy in view of all these competitive on the European market as well as on other markets? Lastly, do we have the goods to export to individual markets? As an example, in our trade with the United States we are now beginning to create a considerable deficit, although for years we either had no deficit with the United States or the trade was balanced.

This means that we are not monitoring the American market and are, therefore, losing it, or we are not able to insure exports to that market under the criteria of that market. Let me cite yet another example. Recently the French minister of foreign trade came up with specific proposals to increase imports of goods from Yugoslavia, but it appears that we do not have some of these goods, Djuranovic said.

With this I would like to say that the organizational standards in monitoring economic relations with other countries--seen from the point of view of how much we are analyzing the market to which we have ambitions to export, how much we are monitoring that market and how much we are adapting to it--represents one of the major reasons why we have found ourselves in such a situation.

In this context what needs to be questioned are the efforts aimed at the integral nature of the country's export structure which alone, in my view, can insure a long-term policy of our foreign trade, and the policy of stabilizing the country's balance of payments. I am stressing this, Djuranovic said, also because the integral nature of the country's export structure is being gradually disrupted by the development of eight independent export structures. I think, that in view of the concept of our socioeconomic system, of the concept of our policy of economic relations with other countries, as regards the basic orientation of this concept, one can hardly decide to support that policy which disintegrates, so to say, the country's associated labor in the sense of our including each of our regional economic structures automatically in the international economic trends, in the international division of labor, in the international market, etc. I expected that there would be more discussion today about the causes of some of our problems in the sphere of economic relations with other countries.

I think that in this respect we are encountering some fresh problems which are also linked with the realization of our solutions pertaining to the system in the sphere of balance of payments positions of republics and provinces, furthermore of some solutions pertaining to the system in the sphere of the functioning of self-managing interest communities in the republics and autonomous provinces. These problems, the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed, we must analyze more fully to reach a genuine reply in the sense whether with the application of all these new solutions, which are perfectly clear by their ideopolitical concept, we are not closing the process of pooling labor and resources in the whole of the social reproduction as well as in that part of the social reproduction which refers to the economic ties with other countries.

I would like to point out yet another thing which concerns the development policy because it must also to a great extent affect our concept of economic relations with foreign countries. As is known, we have determined the policy of substitution, as we called it, in the medium-term plan because we considered that commitment to such a policy would bring about greater balance in the foreign trade exchange and a more powerful stabilization of the country's balance of payments. Proceeding from this, we committed ourselves to and agreed on a faster development of certain economic fields which should give corresponding results as regards the substitution of imports. Up to now, however, we have not achieved such results.

I do not want to bore you with data in this respect but the fact is that the determined policy of substitution of imports is not being fulfilled, Djuranovic said. With the development of priority fields of the country, we have still not entered the phase in which we would get corresponding results, and I must say that due to this the country's balance of payments is deteriorating because there has been no reduction in the import of raw materials and reproduction materials.

On the contrary, this import has somewhat increased. Thus, for example, the import of raw materials and reproduction materials in the total imports for 1978 represents 63 percent, while 5 years ago it represented 72 percent, i.e. 1 percent less.

However, as much as we are all correct in pointing out the reasons for the existing situation in the sector of economic relations with foreign countries, I think that, when determining the reasons, we must above all consider the reasons on the domestic economic plane. To be more precise: Have we created favorable internal socioeconomic conditions to fulfill the aims which we set in the field of exports? I think that we have not done so sufficiently. By saying this, I do not have in mind only our insufficient organization, i.e. better organization which would contribute to an improvement of our economic relations with foreign countries.

It is also not a matter of subjective shortcomings alone. The application of new solutions pertaining to the system is underway and we are, therefore, in a certain state of transition. Due to this, on the one hand, we are faced with the barriers of old convictions and relations, while on the other we are not sufficiently organized to build new ones in a creative and concrete manner. What the comrades are saying, that the missions abroad have not yet become active, that there is insufficient coordination between all these new self-managing factors and so on, it is partly the consequence of the transitional period which is underway and, obviously, certain problems emanate from this and such transitional periods. We must add to this that the entire period ahead of us will be a period of struggle for new relations, for a new situation, in which we will be faced by the same or similar problems as the ones last year and this year. To be more precise: We have come a long way from the beginning but we are also a long way from the goal toward which we aspire.

It is a long-term process of bringing about new social relations, with all the difficulties which accompany such a process. We must be, therefore, objective in analyzing the situation and in the criticism of it. We must clearly distinguish between our shortcomings and our mistakes, or the results of our poor organization, and the inevitable product of a transitional period which we must take into account also on a long-term basis. An action of short duration, therefore, will not produce permanent results. In this context, we must also grasp the presence of the belief that the things will run smoothly by the force of solutions appertaining to the system or by the automatic force of the system. In fact, the importance of political, working and organizational initiatives in the functioning of new self-management institutions, in which new social relations should develop, is being underestimated. In this respect, we are perhaps too sharp in the criticism of cadres who work in the sections for economic relations with foreign countries. The question is how much have we helped to develop these sections and to affirm them in keeping with the new system?

In continuation, Duranovic said:

However, when we talk about the problem of exports and our real possibilities for export, it seems to me quite correct what the comrades several times pointed out in the discussion--that high domestic competition and high domestic demand have played a great role, and in some respects also a decisive role and that we have not been able to put exports in the center of action. By saying this, I am also thinking of the organizations of associated labor, of associated labor as a whole, of the country as a whole.

Why I am saying this? We have started a great investment cycle with the medium-term plan. This is, Djuranovic emphasized, one of the biggest investment cycles in our entire postwar period. The fact is that the participation of investments into the assets of the economy is at a level which not even much more developed countries than ours can sustain and this confirms the size and proportion of the investment cycle which is under way. This cycle, of course, is motivated and justified with the need for dynamic development because we are a developing country and it is quite correct that we must have a dynamic development. This cycle is also being justified with the struggle to implement social agreements on the economic activities of special importance, and so on.

However, I think that we are obliged, so to speak, to speak a bit more clearly about these problems today, not only here but also in society as a whole. It is difficult to get away from the impression that the great investment cycles has brought about the need for great engagement of imported equipment, which has increased every year for the last 3 years, while other tasks, especially the struggle for greater exports, are being neglected. However, it is not only a question of equipment but also of tendencies to increase the import of raw materials and reproduction materials.

It is quite certain that with the formation of high demand on the domestic market--and this characterizes economic trends in the past 2 years--it was not possible to make the exports sufficiently attractive to earn income, and if this is not possible then all other measures are mainly artificial. Domestic demand has literally swallowed--and is still swallowing--everything. Nobody asks about the price and quality. The real motive for exports has been and is the acquisition of the right to foreign currency for imports, and not for acquiring income. I think that the key to many problems as regards exports lies here.

It is, therefore, an utmost and inevitable need, and I think a basic imperative of the present time for our country, to reduce the selling boom on the domestic market by adequate internal policy measures. At this moment, this is the central obligation and the central task which we face. The Federal Executive Council, together with other organs, is intensively working on all aspects of this problem and on all possible measures of an economic character connected with this task. Faced with such high selling boom on the domestic market, efficacious measures to settle domestic demand are inevitable. Obviously, with an industrial production of over nine percent, which is being basically absorbed by the domestic demand, we cannot achieve export results we would wish. It is necessary to recall that the reserves for current reproduction are exhausted and that the supplies for the current reproduction requirements, as well as the supplying of basic articles needed by the population, are threatened by the high domestic demand--personal, general, joint and investment. The economic stabilization policy, which we adopted last year, is not the product of some momentary realization but undoubtedly the result of knowledge that the reasons for the existing problems go deeper, and thus also of knowledge that the struggle for economic stabilization is a long-term one and that it is not only this year's task. I am also in agreement with what has been said here by some comrades, that the reasons for such a situation in the export field are deeper and that the struggle for increased imports must be a long-term one. Indeed, it is not a situation which we can change in a few months or in a year.

I am pointing out all these problems and tasks because, in addition to all measures which we must undertake in the field of economic relations with foreign countries, we must now win a decisive battle on the domestic economic front, so to speak, so that we can create in this way greater room for the engagement of the economy in the direction of foreign markets, to create greater room for an all-round and organized work on exports, Djuranovic said.

There is no doubt, however, that parallel with the measures to pacify the domestic boom, domestic demand, we must still more resolutely and in a still more organized way tackle the arena of economic relations with foreign countries and implement several concrete tasks.

The first and basic task is to apply solutions appertaining to the system. The search for solutions outside the system is not the road which would lead us to final results.

Speaking about these problems, I would also like to draw attention to the fact that we cannot separate the development of social relations in this field from the development of social relations as a whole. It is part of all relations in the sphere of social reproduction which are being developed on the basis of implementation of our constitution, the law on associated labor and the existing solutions appertaining to the system.

The more dynamic and complete will be the process of self-managing organization and associating of the economy in the country on the income basis, on the basis of objective representation and also coordination of numerous self-managing interests; the more the process of associating of labor and resources will powerfully embrace and permeate the material trends on these bases; the more will we also create the basis for the development of socioeconomic relations with foreign countries.

Therefore, the basic battle must be waged in the field of development of self-managing relations in the basis of society and in its global proportions. It is a question of creating income as a whole, so to speak, regardless of whether it is created on the domestic or foreign market, and this is decisive for all our actions in the development of self-managing relations in the entirety of social reproduction. Only such an approach can also insure successful development of socialist self-management in the field of economic relations with foreign countries. Much was also said today about the fact that many things have been transferred to self-managing interest communities in the republics and autonomous provinces, to the interest community of Yugoslavia and so on. I do not think that we have transferred anything to these interest communities, to these institutions, and that all this has been taken over on the basis of solutions appertaining to the system by basic and other organizations of associated labor, while these institutions are self-managing mechanisms for the coordination of relations and interests, institutions which grow from new relations which must be developed due to the fact that the basic organization and other organizations of associated labor have become the decisive factor in the struggle for income and in the defining of conditions to insure income. In this connection it is necessary to see whether the self-managing interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries are behaving and working as some kind of parastate structures which dictate the rights of the organizations of associated labor, rights which they must have in keeping with all laws appertaining to the system, because the organizations of associated labor are the bearers of these rights and not the self-managing interest communities within the framework of which these rights and relations are coordinated--and which is the only thing they should be doing.

Speaking about the adoption of a new medium-term plan, Djuranovic said:

We are now facing a big task, the adoption of a new medium-term plan, or more precisely--the planning of development in the new medium-term period. The obligation of planning our economic relations with foreign countries is connected with this.

We must link one with the other and build them as a whole. Everything that will later develop in the social reproduction of this country will go a large extent depend on how far we will succeed in constantly implementing the new law on social planning, because many problems which we now have in this sector are the product of inadequate division of labor, rather autarchic development, poor income links between organizations of associated labor, poor links between development programs and so on. These are the consequences of the old relations and the old manner of planning.

By applying the new system of social planning, we must try to reform such manner of planning. Certain obstacles are appearing in this respect. I mentioned in a certain way one of them, that we largely limited the process of associating labor and resources within the frameworks of the republics and autonomous provinces. Why is there no process emanating from articles 67 and 68 of the law on foreign exchange dealings and credit relations with foreign countries, which deal with the need to merge foreign exchange,with theneed to associate resources in order to make a joint appearance on the foreign market, and so on? I think that to a certain extent we have restricted the room of the organizations of associated labor to establish links throughout the country in this field on an income basis and this is to a certain extent also true as regards associating of labour and resources as a whole. Certain norms of coordination between imports and exports (the institution of passing on the goods and so on) also affect this. We should have a look at this. I do not believe that we have established the balance of payments positions of the republics and autonomous provinces, or the self-managing interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries, with the purpose of preventing the process of associating of labor and resources at the country level. On the contrary.

The question is--Djuranovic said--to what extent is associated labor the decisive factor in this: Is that not a kind of neostatism of the republics and autonomous provinces? I think that we are meeting certain problems which are deeper by their social essence. There is no analysis of all these processes. We discussed this in the Federal Executive Council on several occasions. We cannot entirely know the essential direction of a certain process unless we analyze the solutions appertaining to the system and thus also the social processes in their entirety. We have taken steps to grasp more completely the application of solutions appertaining to the system and in this respect we shall have to establish full cooperation with the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, and with the organizatiohs of associated labor.

Speaking about the problem of financing the export of equipment and ships, Djuranovic said:

One of these questions, which were discussed, is the financing of the export of capital goods. It is quite certain that the financing of the export of equipment and ships represents one of the most important elements in our entire orientation in the field of economic relations with foreign countries. We have now come across a rather serious problem of the current financing of the export of equipment and ships. I would not like to take more time by elaborating on this problem. It seems to me that we achieved agreement within the framework of banks, within the framework of the Federal Executive Council and within the framework of other institutions to find a favorable solution for current problems.

However, the problem is more complex. In this connection, we must clearly analyze two groups of problems. One is the analysis of a more permanent and adequate manner of financing the export of equipment and ships, because the present situation must be corrected.

The second question is the existing structure of exports which is being financed. This structure is materially unattractive for a section of business banks and some work organizations, and this question must be answered.

These are two groups of questions which must be grasped and for which answers must be found to solve the question of financing the export of equipment and ships on a permanent basis.

In the construction of our new self-managing socioeconomic system in the area of economic relations with foreign countries an important role is played by the functioning of sections for economic relations with foreign countries in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and of joint economic missions, Djuranovic said.

In order to assess the way this social mechanism functions as a whole, it is necessary to examine a few things, especially the extent of the essential organization of sections, the way the mechanism of self-managing agreement-making functions within the sections, relations between the sections and joint economic missions, relations between sections and general associations, relations between sections and state organs, relations between sections and the republican and provincial chambers of economy, and relations between sections and the coordinating committee for economic relations with foreign countries.

The present level of organization of the sections can be considered as the completion of the first phase of their organized establishment, because not all elements essential for the functioning of the sections have been activated. This means that it is correct to consider that the new concept of self-managing organization of associated labor is the field of economic relations with foreign countries, in which the sections represent an important nucleus, has not yet been put into effect.

The functioning of sections depends, of course, on several factors, including: the information of the organizations of associated labor; the relationships, responsibility and ability of delegates participating in the work of sections and their plenums; timeliness, contents and openness of discussion in the sections. All this shows the need for more thorough discussion of some elements of functioning of the sections and of the manner and content of their work.

The sections for economic relations with foreign countries must be built as a true self-managing form of agreement-making and accord between the organizations of associated labor as regards the organized appearance on foreign markets and the joint activity to earn income through such activity. Such work must develop mutual material interest, that is material stimulus for the organizations of associated labor to consider sections as their own, that the section represents an important factor in the efforts to create income and to implement development programs of the organizations of associated labor. It is our obligation to examine in detail the reasons for the existing situation, to find out why these processes are not developing faster and to find corresponding solutions, and to strive for the activation of those processes or, more precisely, those relations with which we shall affirm the sections in keeping with laws appertaining to the system.

In this, Djuranovic said, self-managing agreement-making is the key to the implementation of the role and tasks of our economy on the foreign markets. However, although there are activities concerning self-managing agreement-making within the framework of the chamber, or better still, within the framework of general associations, the process of self-managing agreement-making within the framework of sections has not yet seriously begun.

However, in the field of self-managing, agreement-making, too, we must strive for an adequate differentiation between various self-managing agreements and for initiating self-managing agreement-making in various directions.

The indicator on the number of self-managing agreements is not enough for a general assessment of self-managing reaching of accords. One has to wait further and see what the meaning and the content of the self-managing agreement is, on what foundations the elements of self-managing agreements have been formulated and, whether they are--and to what extent --an expression of the genuine interests of the basic organizations of association labor and as such a genuine mechanism of for settling mutual relations between organizations of associated labor in implementing joint tasks, obligations and interests with respect to the development of economic relations with other countries. It is obvious that self-managing reaching of accords within the framework of various sections has not yet developed to the degree to which it would be a reflection of the structure of the numerous interests and specific features of organizations of associated labor which wish to enter into joint ventures in the foreign market.

In the very approach to formulating the system of self-managing reaching of accords for the purpose of developing economic relations with other countries, the fact about the varied and specific situation in the market of West European and East European countries as well as of developing countries should be borne in mind. In the same vein, there are also specific features in individual countries of these regions. Differences in individual markets should also be indicated. All this has to be borne in mind when reaching accords on the basis of self-management. As regards the concluding of agreements on joint ventures in foreign markets, our greatest experiences are with regard to East European countries. The development of trade so far with those countries and its forms in that trade to date has exerted an influence on the positive process of coordinating the interests of organizations of associated labor before taking part in the specific business of these countries. The situation in the markets of industrially developed countries of West Europe, is different; there the influence on the greater ramification of relations, the broad front of initiatives, contacts, and so forth stems from the very nature of that market, all of which objectively broaden the possibilities for disharmony of action in that market and, on the other hand, objectively encourages the struggle for that market on the basis of the quality of goods, better organization, favorable prices, more favorable delivery dates and so forth.

Under such conditions there has been mutual competition in ventures in the foreign market, not a healthy competition but a disloyal one.

Certainly, in speaking about these phenomena, we should not generalize the situation and uncritically interpret the orientations contained in our agreements and some social compacts by demanding that competition, that healthy and rational competition among organizations of associated labor in the foreign market, be eliminated. One should bear in mind that erroneous interpretation in the sense of eliminating that which is sound and rational in competiton could inflict damage on developing our organizations of associated labor as well as our economy as a whole. By eliminating healthy, rational and economically founded competition, we would in fact restrict for ourselves the possibilities for a high quality development as well as for the concrete growth of the volume of our foreign trade. It is well known that there have been business deals which failed because the one who was able to enter the competition in a foreign market with lower prices sometimes was not present because he was accused by others of disloyal competition; with more expensive requirements, on the other hand, we have not been able to obtain many business deals.

In order to prevent such phenomena, the path of agreement-reaching and negotiations should be sought by having that person dealing in the foreign market who is most capable, who can compete with partners in industrially developed countries most efficiently, both as regards technology and as regards prices and dates of delivery. This means at the same time that we must open up a positive process in our economy along with working for higher productivity and better organizational standards and thus also for the training for an increasingly severe competitive struggle with foreign, technologically highly developed partners who are present in many world markets. There is very little that we can do in the foreign market with low labor productivity, unfavorable prices, inappropriate organizational standards and long delivery dates.

An important component of the development of the function of the sections for economic relations with other countries and of the relationship of associated labor within their frameworks is the relationship between the sections for economic relations with other countries on the one hand and the state organs on the other, Djuranovic stressed. This refers in fact to a significant aspect of the relationship between associated labor and state organs in the sphere of economic relations abroad. In saying this I refer to the previous situation when we also had, so to speak, old sections which served the interstate committees only as consultative bodies and not as active participants in formulating the platform on the development of economic relations with a certain country or a certain region and as active participants in implementing that platform. I, therefore believe, that the most important thing here is to change the relationship between interstate committees on the one hand and the sections for economic relations with other countries on the other. The essence of this change should be an active participation of sections for economic relations with other countries in preparing and defining the platform on economic cooperation with a certain country or region and in programming the activity of all organizations of associated labor in a certain section in the realization of the platform thus adopted. This is the most important thing for a qualitative change in this relationship.

Djuranovic said that attention should be drawn to yet another problem. What is at stake are relations between the republican and provincial chambers of economy and sections for economic relations with other countries. According to the basic premise, organizations of associated labor become associated directly into sections within the framework of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and not through republican and provincial chambers of economy. In view of such a premise it is not seen in what form the chambers of the republics and autonomous provinces cooperate in implementing the tasks in the sphere of organizing the economy for ventures on foreign markets, and yet the need for this exists.

However, in defining the method of involvement by chambers there is an interpretation for cooperation by the chambers of economy of the republics and autonomous provinces with respect to the section--an interpretation which stresses the need for representatives of chambers of economy to participate in the work of sections because of information but also because of certain cooperation by republican and provincial chambers with delegates of organizations of associated labor from the republics and provinces who are included in individual sections. Such cooperation would hardly be acceptable because it could mean that it would prejudice further developing the direction of the principle of forming delegations of chambers of economy of republics and autonomous provinces in individual sections; they would no longer, by their essence, be delegations of associated labor, and this is something on which the system explicitly insists. We, therefore, believe that this would not be a good practice, and it is therefore, necessary to examine in greater detail and determine the role, the place and the method of work of representatives of republican and provincial chambers within the framework of the sections.

As regards the joint economic missions, too, it could be said that we are at the onset of their truly becoming constituted and functioning in line with the premises of the solutions pertaining to the system. In this respect, I think it is important to understand--and also to fight successfully for it in practice--that the section for economic relations with other countries and the joint economic mission are two sides of one uniform whole. In order that they might function efficiently it is necessary that both institutions be developed in line with the solutions pertaining to the system. In this sense we must evidently pay great attention to the relationship between the section and the joint economic mission. As is known, according to the basic legal orientations, the joint economic mission should carry out the decisions of the section, because the joint economic missions represent in a way the forefront of the self-managing organization of the Yugoslav economy in individual foreign markets.

The joint economic mission should in fact operate in the interest of the entire economy of the country which is trading in a specific foreign market and not merely in the interest of a part of the organizations of associated labor which have their missions in a given country. According to this concept, the joint economic mission cannot and must not become an instrument of a narrow group of organizations of associated labor, because in line with the uniform statute of joint economic missions abroad, a mission should represent the interests of our entire economy which is trading or intends to trade in a given region or in a given country.

In the same vein, Djuranovic said, the need should be stressed for developing relevant relations between organizations of associated labor and joint economic missions. This means that they should cooperate in all matters and activities but above all in the coordinated action towards foreign economic partners, in nurturing socialist business morals and sound business customs and preserving the prestige of property interests of organizations of associated labor and of other organizations and communities as well as of the SFRY as a whole.

The reason why the question of better cooperation should be stressed is also the fact that there are phenomena, and there are quite a few of them, of individual organizations of associated labor not informing the joint economic missions of their contacts and of the preparations of various contracts as well as concluding specific contracts with foreign partners. We also face phenomena of business deals and contracts reached in a certain country not being registered, that is not being registered with joint economic missions at the relevant point in time, at a certain phase of the preparation, and so forth. There are various reasons for such behavior and for such an attitude of individual organizations of associated labor toward joint economic missions. However, this happens above all because self-managing relations are not developed, because there is not enough income-based integration by organizations of associated labor when operating in the foreign market, because there is no sufficiently developed mutual trust between organizations of associated labor which operate in the foreign market as well as on account of certain particularist interests, selfishness and so forth. All this is, on the whole, a manifestation of our insufficient activity in consolidating the adopted concept of the organizational standards of joint economic missions and sections as well as in regulating issues which prevent organizations of associated labor from truly achieving their interests within the framework of self-managing agreements reached mutually in sections for economic relations with other countries, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said at the end of his speech at the Consultative meeting held at the Yugoslavia Chamber of Economy.

MIKULIC VISITS KRAGUJEVAC, ATTENDS LOCAL MEETINGS

Attends Meeting on Local Unemployment

LD271125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kragujevac--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, this evening took part in the work of the municipal committee of the League of Communists of Kragujevac, which discussed the petitions and complaints submitted by citizens last year. It was noted at the session that the majority of the 209 petitions and complaints sent by the working people and citizens of this municipality to the municipal committee and higher party organizations referred to employment and housing.

Branko Mikulic stressed that the influx of people into Kragujevac stemmed most likely from the insufficiently developed surrounding areas, where there were no conditions for employment. As this was an interrupted process, Kragujevac workers should decide what was more justified for the town: Either they would bear part of the burden of the development of the town's broader environs or they would continually face the same pressure of a new work force. Appropriate calculations could provide the answer to this question and they should not be difficult to make.

On solving housing problems, Branko Mikulic said we cannot allow the working man to reach pensionable age and not have an apartment. This is a major moral issue and we must resolve it together, along with the participation of associated labor, the League of Communists, the trade unions and other social forces.

Addresses School Meeting

LD271650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0959 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kragujevac--In conversation with communists at the Toza Dragovic school for qualified workers in Kragujevac last night, Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that practice in the basic organizations of the League of Communists confirms one conviction that the ideopolitical commitment of communists in the LCY has been constantly on the upsurge for several years already. Clearly there is no longer any question of the desire and disposition of members in implementing LCY policy, but it is now necessary to go one step further, Mikulic said. This primarily concerns improving the content of work and the method of party policy. That is, questions about associated labor, about the activity of delegates and self-management organs should appear more and more on the agenda, and on the basis of this, stances should be adopted as instructions for LCY actions.

Branko Mikulic then stressed that the League of Communists must struggle for its positions by force of argement, but must also be prepared to correct them. This derives above all from self-management discussions and agreements at the base of society. This will not diminish the party's authority but will, on the contrary, strengthen it.

Speaking about President Tito's initiative on collective leadership and the democratization of relations in society, Branko Mikulic emphasized that the question of democratization in the League of Communists will also be significant here.

This concerns, inter alia, the relations between the leadership of the league and the party membership and basic organizations.

Their meetings should be more frequent and should overcome certain established forms of conduct. I believe, for instance, that you should get out of the habit of greeting us at meetings. We are obliged to come to meetings of basic organizations, for you placed your trust in us, you elected us. We, therefore, feel ourselves to be responsible for the situation in each basic organization of associated labor, and not only in party organizations, Branko Milulic said.

In answer to the comment by teachers that considerable difficulties are experienced in this and other secondary vocational schools in teaching basic Marxism, owing to differing programs and a lack of textbooks, Branko Mikulic said that this problem has been noted. There is already discussion in progress of the idea that our most renowned research workers should compile a standard textbook of Marxism for all schools in Yugoslavia, which would be the best solution, Mikulic said.

SFRY PRESIDENCY MEMBERS PROPOSED, ELECTED FROM REPUBLICS

Mijatovic From Bosnia-Hercegovina

LD262008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--In expressing the unity of views of the working people and citizens and the municipal and town conferences of the Socialist Alliance, the Presidium of the Republic Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Bosnia-Hercegovina approved at its session today the proposal that Cvijetin Mijatovic be elected member of the SFRY Presidium from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and submitted the proposal to the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Doronjski From Vojvodina

LD261420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Novi Sad--The Vojvodina Assembly, as well as the council of the province consisting of 93 members, today elected Stevan Doronjski as SFRY Presidency member from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Vilmos Molnar, president of the assembly, stressed in his explanation that the sociopolitical activity which occurred during Doronjski's candidacy had been very broad, meaningful and had offerred a firm opportunity for assessing the material development and self-management construction of society.

Krajger From Slovenia

LD231902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] Ljubljana--The republic nomination conference today proposed Sergej Krajger, currently president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, for the position of member of the SFRY Presidency. At the same session, Viktor Avbelj, currently a member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, was proposed as the candidate for the position of president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and Stane Markic, vice president of the republican committee of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations, was proposed as a member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. The election of candidates is expected to take place in mid-May this year.

DOLANC RECEIVES SKI-JUMPING ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

LD232300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Stane Dolanc, chairman of the honorary committee of the fifth world championships in ski-jumping--"Planica 1979"--who is also representing President Tito, the patron, at the championships, received a delegation of the organization committee for the championships today. The sports workers, who were led by Niko Belopavlovic, chairman of the committee, acquainted Dolanc with the first assessments of this great event, which attracted more than 120,000 spectators.

The members of the delegation felt that the world championships were well organized, although there had been some difficulties due to bad weather. Stane Dolanc agreed with this assessment and stressed that Planica had become a real sports holiday, a tradition which should be continued and developed in future.

As regards the Yugoslav competitors, Dolanc emphasized that he was delighted by the youngest. "This is a fresh proof," Dolanc said, "that we have a prospective team to which more attention should be devoted so that it attains that which it is capable of."

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COUNCIL DISCUSSES TRENDS, SHORTCOMINGS

LD232310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] Sarajevo--As reported by the republican Secretariat for Information, the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina met yesterday to discuss economic trends and tendencies manifested at the beginning of the year. In the council's assessment, positive trends can be seen in some spheres, namely employment, exports, investment payments, trade and catering, but results were assessed as unsatisfactory in other areas--some branches of industry, in forestry, the construction industry, imports, productivity of labor, price increases and the cost of living, as well as incomes. The council pointed to the need for basic organizations of associated labor to take measures to promote technology, selection and quality of goods, internal economy and more successful linking with transport organizations on income-based foundations. In the council's assessment, the republic's balance of payments situation has not improved, since only a small number of branches of industry have reached imports and substituted Yugoslav-made products and raw materials.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA--Belgrade--By order of the president of the republic, Ljubomir Ljubic, hitherto a department head in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Somali Democratic Republic. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD]

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL COURT JUDGE--Belgrade--At the end of the session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber today, the delegates adopted the proposal of the SFRY Presidency that Slavko Kuhar, hitherto secretary general of the SFRY Presidency, be elected judge of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD]